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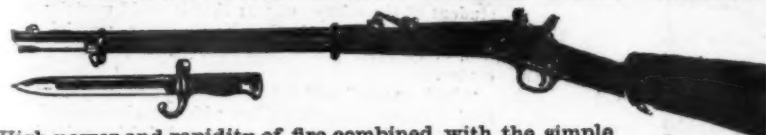
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OUR COMING ADJUTANT GENERAL.

In anticipation of the coming promotion of Colonel H. C. Corbin, A. A. G., to the head of his corps, with the rank of Brigadier General, on the retirement of General Breck, Feb. 25, the New York "Tribune" publishes an account of Colonel Corbin's career, with the admirable likeness of the Colonel which we have reproduced by the courtesy of the "Tribune." The "Tribune" says: "Not only his personal popularity and his energy, directed ever toward the improvement of the Army, but his remarkable qualifications for the difficult office would prove an insuperable advantage over any other competitor, if, indeed, any candidate would consent to contest the honor with him."

One of the Departmental Generals (Gen. Breckenridge?) remarked the other day that the whole Army had waited anxiously for years to have Corbin reach the top, for they knew no one else could accomplish so much for the lasting benefit of the service. "Why," he said, "Corbin will be the first Adjutant General, almost, without recollection who ever had command of a post, the first who ever had experience as a Colonel of the line. His two predecessors never rose above Lieutenants. Corbin knows the whole Army. He has been through it all, and, besides, he is a born organizer."

Colonel Corbin, in appearance, is the "typical officer,

paigns and engagements, including the battles of Pulas-ki, Decatur and Nashville, receiving brevets for gallant and meritorious services at Decatur and Nashville.

Colonel Corbin entered the regular Army as 2d Lieutenant, 17th U. S. Inf., in May, 1866, and remained on active duty with his regiment for ten years without leave or detached service of any kind. June 16, 1880, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General. He served on the staffs of Generals Henry J. Hunt, Schofield, Terry, Cook and Miles; with the latter he was in the field during the Pine Ridge troubles in 1890 and 1891, after which, on General McCook's staff in Arizona in the summer of 1891, he personally conducted a campaign against the Moqui Indians. In December, 1892, he was ordered to the War Department, thence with General Ruger to New York, and recently returned to Washington.

Colonel Corbin was with President Garfield when he was shot, and was at his bedside in Elberon at his death. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of the Revolution. He will be the youngest officer of his rank in the Army when he reaches the grade of Brigadier General next month, as it is fully understood that he will do.

Col. Corbin comes of Revolutionary stock, long resident of Virginia. His parents were born in Ohio, where his grandparents had gone to live when the Territory be-

ship. If a change is to be made in the location of the Naval Academy it will have to go south of the Mason and Dixon line, for the Southern people would never consent to its removal North. We have the Military Academy on the Hudson and they naturally want the Naval Academy in their section of the country. If the Government is going to expend the sum asked for in the improvements recommended by Capt. Cooper, it might as well take the whole step and establish an entirely new Naval Academy."

The Baltimore "Sun" prints a series of interviews with members of Congress and Naval officers upon the necessity of rehabilitating the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Senator Hale, of Maine, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, believes that the future of the Academy is assured, and that "Congress can be relied upon for its establishment eventually upon a grander scale than has yet been possible." The Senator is also of the opinion that a proposition to remove the Academy would be "regarded as an innovation which neither house of Congress would approve." Senator Hale does not think that large appropriations can be made for the improvement of the Naval Academy at this session of Congress, but expects liberal expenditures when the Treasury is in better condition. Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, who has a thorough acquaintance with the needs of the Academy, declares that immediate steps should be taken to reconstruct the buildings. Senators McBride and Cannon, who represent the far West, are also in complete accord with the movement for early action by Congress in rehabilitating the Academy, and will vote for liberal appropriations to rebuild it upon a plan commensurate with its importance. Thus it will be seen that representatives of every section—New England, the South and the West—are prepared to work harmoniously, and it is to be hoped effectively, for the improvement of one of the most important institutions of the Government. The Naval officers whose opinions are recorded are in substantial agreement as to the necessity for early action on a generous scale. They are Rear Adm. Mathews, Commodore Norton, Capt. Crowninshield, P. A. Engr. Walter M. McFarland, P. A. Engr. W. W. White, Lieut. John H. Gibbons, Comdr. W. H. Brunson and Naval Constructor Dashiell.

STAND BY THE STICK!

The "colors," we are told, must go. Lord Wolseley has declared that "the meteor flag of England" will never again be carried into battle, at least in land fights. The Germans commend themselves to his notice because they now carry the poles on which the colors used to be. A battle flag is too conspicuous, modern weapons of war are too murderous, to allow of any such spectacular chromatic display and superfluous exhibition of loyalty. As the Navy would say, a reef must be taken in the oriflamme of war. If you fight, say nothing about it, and keep out of sight! Otherwise the enemy might find out that you were there and be less afraid of you than you are of them. To "show the colors" under such circumstances would be more sentiment than sense.

There appears to be just enough of reason in this proposition to make it unreasonable. Because a stand of colors defines a line to an enemy it might seem to the amateur student of the science of war that it could usefully serve to define the line to itself. Every cause, martial, political, or otherwise, must have a rallying point, a pivoted center.

"Guide center" will not be enough in these times of extended formations. Something a bit conspicuous and spectacular may still be demanded as a definitive point in the taking of positions.

Poles cost less than bunting. American woods are full of possible poles. But if the poles are to be adopted, could not the Government buy up the barber poles, and utilize them in lieu of oriflammes of war? For their variegated colors certainly seem to be full of patriotic suggestion. "Three cheers for the red, white and blue!" would still be permissible as a cry, only then it would refer to the zig-zag decoration of the staff of the tonsorial artist.

Of course some sentimental tears would be shed if "Rally round the flag, boys!" could be sung no more. And then the ladies would not like it if there were no more such pretty ceremonies as that which occurred at Plattsburg Barracks last summer, when Col. Kline, of the gallant 21st Infantry, received from the regiment's fair admirers a beautiful stand of colors, for which the Colonel (who may not yet have heard that "the colors must go") remarked cheerfully that his men would be willing to die!

Well, times change! This is the day of the invisible powders, the invisible soldiers—too far from the foe to be seen—and the invisible paints (for men-of-war). People mustn't know you are there if you can help it. But we sincerely trust that the day of invisible patriotism has not yet arrived.

A correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette" on the Indian frontier, who has seen some sharp campaigns writes: "This is a horrible business. We are retiring under fire as if we were beaten, and Lockhardt's proclamation will not convert the Afridis to our own belief in our supremacy. The flies have fairly harassed the lion. There are, by the bye, no lions about—only tigers." The "Gazette," which has uniformly expressed its disbelief in the present organization of the British Army, says in this number: "We never denied that the efforts of the reformers were in all senses praiseworthy, but we could not bring ourselves to see that such wonderful results were to follow upon the 'regeneration of the Army' as they evidently anticipated. By degrees we found the tone of certain of the more influential of our



Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Henry Clay Corbin, A. A. G., U. S. ARMY.

not unlike Major General Winfield S. Hancock, "the superb," when he was about the same age. His huge frame, erect carriage and handsome face are familiar to everyone who has seen him at the head of Presidential inaugural processions and other great parades.

The accomplishment of huge and confusing undertakings of this nature is effected by Colonel Corbin with an ease and apparent lack of worry that are marvelous to those about him. His voice is softer than that of any of his colleagues, and he is a past master in suavity under most trying circumstances. Though extremely modest, he has a proper realization of what he has accomplished, though he attributes his success solely to persistency.

"All things are possible to all men in this country under our system of institutions," he said recently to a young man who asked his advice. "Anybody can do all I have done, and more. If there is anything I am proud of it is this: My father was poor; I was raised on a farm, with lots of hard work to get food; what education I got was in a little academy and teaching school; I had only half a fair show to get ahead, but seized every opportunity and stuck everlastingly to it. It is only an instance of the disadvantages under which any young fellow starts; but the more he works out from under, the greater certainty he'll have of success. I am only an example of what hundreds of poor boys have done with their aspirations, and my advice to all of them to-day is, Don't give up."

Then follows an account of the military services of Colonel Corbin since he entered the service as an Ohio volunteer at the age of 18. From an enlisted man he was promoted for war service through the various grades to the rank of Colonel and Bvt. Brigadier General. He was the first man from the State of Ohio to receive and accept a field officer's position in a colored regiment. He participated with his regiment in all its marches, cam-

longed to Virginia; but his great-grandparents, of English descent, were born and died in Virginia, where many of their descendants still reside."

REHABILITATING THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Wilson, now postmaster of Brooklyn, was one of the Representatives of Congress on the last Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy. In an interview with a representative of the Brooklyn "Eagle," Mr. Wilson said: "If the idea proposed by Capt. Cooper is finally carried out it will necessitate the expenditure by the Government of at least \$7,000,000 before the improvements are completed. The buildings at Annapolis are simply a disgrace to the country. An entire new outfit is needed, and I think that while the Government is about this business it might as well do it up well and remove the Academy to a more suitable location. President McKinley visited Annapolis last spring in the Dolphin. This vessel only draws about 16 feet of water, but notwithstanding its light draft it was unable to get to the landing, and the President had to be brought in shore on a tender. I contend that our national Naval institution should be so situated that the biggest type of war vessel could be brought right up to the landing, in full view of the cadets. Annapolis is a poor site for the Academy. I would suggest that it be removed to a place where deep water can be had and where there are other surroundings of an instructive nature. Newport News is an ideal place for such an academy. The heaviest draft vessels can anchor there, and in addition to this there is a fine ship yard, which is engaged in the construction of war vessels for the Government. The cadets could thus witness the building of our fighting ships from the laying of the keel to the final launching. Such an opportunity would be of immense value to them, and would give them a very complete and practical idea of the make-up of a

contemporaries undergoing change. The ideal system which was to have been perfected by the great Act of Mr. Childers in July, 1881, got completely out of gear twelve months afterwards, and has remained so ever since, as we predicted it would do the moment a strain was put upon it. "OK," said the creators and admirers of that system, "this is but a temporary disarrangement of details. Give it time and it will right itself again." Well, the fullest amount of time has been allowed, but the system has not righted itself, and at length there has been a somewhat marked awakening on the part of our contemporaries and the public. As a result the Service members, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Arnold-Forster, and an almost unanimous press have come forward and said precisely what we for years have been condemned for predicting would have to be said by somebody if the nation continued to live in its fool's paradise."

OUR TROOPS IN ALASKA.

We present herewith two pictures taken by a member of the party in command of Lieut. Col. G. M. Randall, 8th U. S. Inf., who arrived at St. Michaels, Alaska, some weeks since to establish a post there. The first picture shows Col. Randall and party with their stores landed at St. Michaels, having been transported from the steamer to the shore by a barge in tow of a steam launch.

The second picture shows a building belonging to the North American Transportation and Trading Co., known as "Fort Get There." In this building the commissioned officers have their quarters. These, if not



Landing Col. Randall and Party.

elaborate, are fairly comfortable. Each officer pays \$35 per month for lodging; a room being shared by two officers. The North American Co. do all in their power for the comfort of the party, which at last accounts were in good health and had not suffered from extreme cold. Much valuable information concerning the country farther north was given Col. Randall by a Catholic priest who had traveled extensively within the Arctic circle. A part of Col. Randall's company will remain at St.



Headquarters of Col. Randall's Party.

Michaels, the headquarters of the force, while another part of it has been detached for service in the Arctic circle among the miners.

Lieut. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf., had the honor of making the first arrest at St. Michaels. It seems that shortly after arrival, a steamer was observed flying a flag of

distress and Col. Randall ordered a detail in command of Lieut. Bell to board the vessel and investigate. Upon going aboard Lieut. Bell was informed that the cook had mutinied and was armed and was a very desperate character. At the sight of the uniform of Uncle Sam's troops the desperate cook at once laid down his carving knife and revolver and quietly submitted to arrest. He did not attack the party with an axe as has been reported, having discreetly concluded to keep strictly within the lines of professional requirements in the matter of cutting and carving.

Capt. D. L. Brainard, of the Subsistence Department, the Arctic hero, hit the "emergency rations" a hard blow, indirectly, when he telegraphed the War Department the kind of food it was necessary to carry into the Klondike for the relief of the gold hunters. He says: "The nutritive value claimed for condensed food is somewhat exaggerated; besides these foods are difficult to pack, and in tin packages add greatly to the weight. I deem the most satisfactory food for Alaska to be bacon, flour, beans, peas, rice, sugar, coffee, tea, chocolate, the necessary condiments and a small quantity of butter and condensed milk. These articles possess proper nutrition, are easy to pack, and, except butter and milk, have no extra weight for packages." Capt. Brainard has had an opportunity to know what it is to live on "emergency" rations, and he is going to stand by the old-time rations.

COURT MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN CARTER.

The court martial ordered for the trial of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, met at Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 12. The detail for the court is as follows: Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.; Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf.; Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C. E.; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art.; Maj. William S. Stanton, C. E.; Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, C. S.; Maj. James R. Myrick, 5th Art.; Maj. John L. Tiernon, 1st Art.; Maj. William S. Patten, Q. M.; Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, O. D.; Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art.; Capt. Charles G. Penney, 6th Inf.; Capt. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art.; Col. T. F. Barr, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen., Judge Adv.

We give below a full synopsis of the charges and specifications upon which Capt. Carter is arraigned. We omit only the legal verbosity and repetition which while essential to a legal presentation of the case do not convey information.

After Judge Adv. Gen. T. F. Barr had read the charges against Capt. Carter, which cover about 200 pages of typewritten matter, he turned to him for a plea. Frank P. Blair, of St. Louis, associate counsel for Capt. Carter, put in a formal plea of the statute of limitations upon all the charges dating back as far as two years. He supplemented his plea with the following statement from Capt. Carter:

"May it please the court, the Congress of the United States, in its wisdom, has enacted the 103d article of war, otherwise known as the military statute of limitations. This has been done pursuant to the modern judicial policy of all civilized nations for the protection of persons accused of offenses. It is a statute of amnesty, and courts and approved text writers unite in saying that as such it must be construed liberally. It is a notification to the accused that he may cease to preserve the proofs of his innocence, for by legislative act the proofs of his guilt are blotted out.

"The policy is a wise and humane one. On the one hand it prevents wicked and designing persons from treasuring up proofs, oral or written, susceptible of a construction pointing toward guilt, and when by lapse of time explanatory proofs are lost, bringing them to the light of day to the harassment, or perhaps conviction, of an innocent person. On the other hand it compels public officials charged with the duty of prosecuting crime to be instant in service. The plea here interposed is not a confession of guilt. It is entirely compatible with innocence. As was said by Mr. Justice Story, the defense is an honorable defense.

"To meet the multitudinous charges preferred against me has necessitated a review for some years of all the acts of a very busy life, a life concerned with large affairs involving numerous details. In this review I find many papers lost, the meaning of memoranda made at the time, and then sufficient for their purpose, has become indistinct, and in some cases the connection lost. Witnesses cognizant of facts and whose testimony would clear my reputation as to some of the specifications are dead. My own memory fails me in some instances. These considerations, old as the law itself, have induced me as to certain specifications to interpose the bar of the statutes."

The court retired, and after brief deliberation sustained the plea. To the other charges Capt. Carter pleaded not guilty. After this a recess was taken until 11 o'clock Thursday morning.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS

PREFERRED AGAINST CAPT. OBERLIN M. CARTER, C. E., U. S. A.

Charge I.—Conspiring to defraud the United States in violation of the 60th Article of War.

Specification I alleges that the accused, devising and intending to defraud the United States, and to aid the Atlantic Contracting Company, a corporation, and John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor, Edward H. Gaynor, Anson M. Bangs, and divers other persons, all of whom were likewise with him, the said Carter, devising and intending to defraud the United States, did, on or about Aug. 1, 1892, and thereafter to June 6, 1896, with the corporation and persons named, unlawfully combine and conspire to defraud the United States of divers large sums of money by aiding the said corporation and per-

sons to obtain the allowance of certain fraudulent claims to the total amount of \$2,555,956.87; and being the officer of the United States in local charge of the river and harbor district usually called the Savannah District, and of the improvement by the United States of rivers and harbors in said district, did, with the knowledge and consent of the said other parties named, so advertise for proposals for contracts for certain works of improvement in Cumberland Sound, Savannah Harbor, Ga., Jekyll Creek, Ga., Altamaha River, Ga., Darien Harbor, Ga., and Inside Water Route between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina Fla., and so manage and conduct such advertising and the matter of giving out information in regard to the contract to be let, and the matter of receiving proposals and awarding the contract, as to enable the said parties to secure the contracts for the work. And in pursuance of this conspiracy the said parties put into said work certain mattresses, stone and other material which were different in kind and character from those contracted for, and very much less costly to the said parties, as well as of less value to the United States, which Capt. Carter received and accepted for the United States and caused to be paid for out of the public money.

Specification II contains identical charges involving conspiracy with the same parties in contracting for work done in the harbor of Savannah, Ga., and Cumberland Sound, the dates of advertising for proposals performance of contract and payments being from June 6, 1896, to Aug. 1, 1897.

Charge II.—Causing false and fraudulent claims to be made against the United States, in violation of the 60th Article of War.

Specification I.—In that Capt. Carter did cause to be made certain false and fraudulent claims against the United States and in favor of Edward H. Gaynor, knowing the same to be false and fraudulent, to-wit: the claims represented by the following vouchers submitted by the said Capt. Carter with his accounts and marked "Appropriation for Improving Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida": (Ten vouchers covering a total sum of \$162,245.88). The fraud charged consisted in accepting mattresses, stone and other materials of inferior quality, "and by receiving and accepting and paying for the same as of the kinds and qualities contracted for, and by falsely certifying to the correctness of the said vouchers, well knowing that the mattresses, stone and other material charged for in said vouchers as having been furnished had not in fact been furnished."

Specification II.—Identical charges of conspiracy with the Atlantic Contracting Company, with 34 vouchers accompanying; total amount \$1,924,082.21; locality, Cumberland Sound; dates, 1892-1895.

Specification III.—Same parties, same charges, locality Jekyll Creek, Ga., two vouchers, total amount \$6,904.78, June and July, 1893; and Waterway, between Savannah and Fernandina, one voucher, \$17,728.81, July, 1893.

Specification VI.—Same charges; party Atlantic Conson M. Bangs, locality Cumberland Sound, six vouchers, total amount \$111,510.97.

Specification V.—Same charges, conspiracy with William T. Gaynor; locality Darien Harbor, Ga., Waterway and Jekyll Creek; two vouchers, \$45,590.13.

Specification VI.—Same charges, party Atlantic Contracting Co.; locality Savannah Harbor and Cumberland Sound, two vouchers, total amount \$575,749.90.

Specification VII.—Charges fraud in pay rolls, six "dummy" laborers being put on and paid in all \$28.75; locality Savannah, date Dec. 21, 1896.

Specification VIII.—Charges fraud in co-operation with Atlantic Construction Company in paying said company \$121.60 for driving 76 linear feet of piling in repair of the Garden Bank training wall near Savannah, the fraud being that only 48 feet was actually constructed and the other 28 feet charged was really the driving of seven guide piles for sinking mattresses, this work being done solely for the convenience of the Construction Company, Savannah, Jan. 12, 1897.

Specification IX.—Charges fraud in paying the Atlantic Construction Company \$384 for 240 feet of pile work in the training wall near Savannah, the work actually done having been the driving of 60 guide piles for sinking mattresses, this being done solely for the convenience of said construction company, Savannah, March, 1897.

Specification X.—Same charges, same company, 60 linear feet of pile dams and spur dams, same locality. Amount \$108.80. The work done was the driving of 17 guide piles for the sole convenience of the contracting company, Savannah, June 19, 1897.

Charge III.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Specification I.—Charges wilful payment of vouchers known to be false, the vouchers being all those (55 in number), included in charge II, Specifications I-V, inclusive, and Specification II, includes the vouchers in Charge II, Specification VI.

Specification III.—Charges that in submitting estimates to the Chief of Engineers, of cost of improving Savannah Harbor, Capt. Carter made the following statement: "In the specifications only 200,000 square yards of mattresses are given, but as new soundings show that 300,000 square yards will be required, this estimate has been changed as provided in Par. 44 of the Specifications," which statement was false in fact, as no new soundings had been made.

Specification IV.—Charges fraudulent indorsement of false pay roll, the amount being \$29.50, December, 1896. (This appears to be the same pay roll covered by Charge II, Specification VII, though the total amounts vary by 75 cents.)

Specification V.—Charges fraudulent indorsement of voucher for 76 feet of piling, \$121.60. (Charge II, Specification VIII, Specification VI. The same referring to Charge II, Specification IX.)

Specification VII.—The same referring to Charge II, Specification X.

Specification VIII.—Charges that in conjunction with said Atlantic Contracting Company, J. F., W. T., and E. H. Gaynor, A. M. Bangs and others, devising and intending to defraud the city of Savannah of large sums of money, Capt. Carter did wrongfully compel the city to dispose of certain valuable rock, owned by it, under unfavorable circumstances to it, in order that the said Atlantic Contracting Company might be enabled to purchase the same from the city at a price far below its real cost and value. The rock had been allowed to lie in navigable water under the revocable permission of the Secretary of War and Capt. Carter is charged with using his official position to influence the Secretary to revoke the permission and compel the removal of the rock, this being done by false and misleading letters, statements and indorsements.

Specification IX.—Charges false statement in an indorsement referring to the purchase of certain lands on Hutchinson Island, near Savannah, the indorsement being: "When operations were to begin excessive rentals were demanded by property owners, some of whom had taken possession of wharves as a speculation with a view to obtaining excessive damages. The work would have been delayed and its cost increased by about \$50,000, and it was therefore abandoned."

Specification X.—Charges false swearing in giving tes-

timony in a certain suit relating to rock used in Government works at Savannah.

Specification XI.—Charges failure to account for \$132.10 received for account of United States.

Specification XII.—Charges the sending of a false telegram to the Secretary of War, intending to deceive the Secretary as to his whereabouts on the 25th of May, 1897.

Specification XIII.—Charges that having gone to Montana Aug. 2, 1897, Capt. Carter caused a letter, dated Savannah, Aug. 16, to be forwarded to the Chief of Engineers, reporting his presence in Savannah on that date.

Specifications XIV to XXIII, inclusive, charge that Capt. Carter did report himself present at his station at various dates, which reports were well known to him to be false and intended to deceive, he being absent at the times stated in various places, Montana, Yellowstone National Park, Cincinnati, and most of the time in New York.

Charge IV.—Embezzlement as defined in Section 5488, Revised Statutes.

Specification I.—Charges that Capt. Carter, being a disbursing officer of the United States, entrusted with large amounts of public money, did wilfully and knowingly apply for a purpose not authorized by law, large sums so entrusted to him, by causing the amounts hereinafter named to be paid out of the said moneys, which were subject to his order and control; the accounts on which the same were paid being false, the amounts paid not being due or owing from the United States to the parties paid, or to any one, and he, the said Capt. Carter, well knowing this to be the case. The two vouchers specified are those covered by Charge I, Specification II, Charge II, Specification VI, and Charge III, Specification II, amount \$575,749.90.

Specification II.—The same allegations covering 55 vouchers already included in the foregoing charges (Charge II, Specifications I-V.)

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

SECRETARY LONG'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Secretary Long, on Thursday, transmitted to Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, a letter accompanying the report of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and recommending certain amendments to the Navy Personnel bill. He says: "I can add nothing to the force of the report of the Assistant Secretary, with the spirit and general tenor of which, and of the bill accompanying it, I am in hearty accord. I, therefore, earnestly recommend the passage of the bill, with some slight modifications as follows:

"In Sections 8 and 9 I do not approve of the proposition that the officer retired should be given the rank and three-quarters the sea pay of the next higher grade. He should be retired with the rank and three-quarters pay of the grade held by him at the time of his retirement. This modification is especially desirable in Section 8, where the retirement is voluntary.

"In accordance with my annual report, I recommend the modification of Section 11, so that it shall read: 'From and after the passage of this act, the students at the Naval Academy shall have the title of Midshipmen, and on successfully completing the course at that institution, each shall, at the end of one year's course at sea (and without further examination, except as to his professional, moral and physical qualifications before the examining board for commissioned officers), be commissioned in the lowest grade of the line or Marine Corps.'

"That Section 12 be modified so as to read: 'That upon the passage of this act, all the naval cadets of the line and Engineer Divisions who have completed the four years' course at the Naval Academy, and have performed one year's duty at sea, shall, without further examination, except as above provided, be commissioned in the lowest grade of the line or Marine Corps, and the members of each class shall take rank among themselves according to their graduating multiples determined at the end of the four years' course at the Naval Academy.'

"And that Section 13 be amended to read as follows: 'That the commissioned officers of the line of the Navy on the active list, and those who may hereafter retire from the active service, shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of like relative rank in the Army and Marine Corps.'

"With regard to Section 16, I suggest that no enlisted men be entitled to the privilege of retiring after 30 years' service, until he has arrived at the age of at least 50 years; for many apprentices now enter the Navy at only 15 years of age.

"The bill increases the annual expense, but this is absolutely necessary if we are to have what we actually need, a naval service as efficient as any in the world. The bill increases the number of officers now in the service by only 90—an increase which in any event is made necessary by the increased number of ships in service. As an offset, however, it is further reported that the retirement of more officers at an early age, for which the bill also provides, will greatly reduce the expense of the retired list. On this subject the chairman of the Board reports to me as follows:

"With these amendments inserted, the \$600,000 increased cost of putting into effect the provisions of the Personnel bill will include only the increased cost of paying the officers on the active list. For a few years there may be a slight annual increase of about \$7,000, owing to the increased pay of officers on the retired list, but it is impossible to speak with certainty as to the future action of the annual compulsory retirement clause, due to the impossibility of knowing what number of officers may apply for voluntary retirement. Taking into account the case of retiring the total number provided in the bill, giving an expectation of life as found in mortality tables, and filling from the bottom the vacancies so created, we find that these compulsory retirements in grades below Rear Admiral will effect a saving to the Government as follows:

"During the lifetime of two Lieutenants retired as such (instead of continuing on the active list and retiring as Rear Admirals under present law), \$68,000.

"During the lifetime of four Lieutenant Commanders retired as such (instead of continuing as at present, \$110,000).

"During the lifetime of five Commanders, retired as such (instead of as under present law), \$161,000.

"During the lifetime of four Captains retired as such (instead of as under present law), \$138,000.

"Total, \$477,000.

"This total of \$477,000 represents the saving attained by retiring thirteen officers compulsorily retired in lower grades, over what would be paid out if they retired as Rear Admirals under the present law, the vacancies so caused being filled from below immediately upon these retirements."

"On page 11 of the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, No. 1573, 55d Congress, 3d session, it was shown that under the present law there will be

probably in 1910, over eighty Admirals on the retired list. If the proposed bill is enacted into a law this number will be cut down about one-half.

"Referring to Sections 8 and 9, the retirements provided for by those sections will relieve the obstructions that now prevent proper promotion and the elevation of men in the early prime of life to the positions of command, for which they are thus specially fitted, but the reduction they make is compensated for by Sections 11 and 12, which correspondingly increase the number of entrants into the service.

"A very important feature of the bill is the provision establishing warrant machinists. By this provision we shall obtain a skilled and responsible corps of high-grade sea mechanics, fitted to do the actual work of handling the engines in any emergency; and the prospect of entrance to this corps will be an incentive to the best enlisted men among the machinists to stay permanently in the service and to fit themselves for promotion by zealous and efficient performance of duty. It will open the door to a class of men whom the service earnestly desires to obtain.

"In concluding, I cannot better express the purpose of the Department in presenting this measure to Congress than by quoting the following statement, presented on Feb. 5, 1894, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the Senate of the United States:

"The principal and guiding considerations in developing the proposed plan for the reorganization of the Navy have been prompted by a sincere desire to increase the military efficiency of the service in administrative matters and for fighting on board ship, to give due weight to the necessity of economy in the public expenditures, to avoid doing any injustice to any individual or corps, to provide no changes of doubtful efficiency, and to remove as far as possible, all causes of contention among these several corps."

"Later, on Jan. 12, 1895, the Joint Sub-committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives reported in almost the same words as to the necessity for the passage of a bill to reorganize the personnel of the Navy, adding:

"A radical modification of existing law must be made to prevent the personnel of the line of the Navy, for sea service, from becoming inefficient from further stagnation in promotion."

"There is no product of human ingenuity more complicated than a modern battleship, and no officer should be entrusted with the command of such a vessel whose brain and nerves have not been so trained as to enable him to act in an emergency with promptness and decision."

"The Department in proposing this bill has, substantially, followed the policy outlined in these two reports of the Naval Committees of the Senate and House. It has not, however, recommended any radical measure as regards remedying stagnation; it has merely provided for the imperative needs of the sea service of the nation at the present time.

"This bill will accomplish objects which are so important to the harmony and efficiency of the naval service, that the Department earnestly urges its adoption, at the earliest possible moment, in the interests of the Navy, and therefore in the interest of the people."

"Very respectfully,
JOHN D. LONG, Secretary."

The determination of the President to follow the rule of seniority in the selection of the officers to fill the vacancies in the positions of Chiefs of Staffs Department, which will occur during the next few weeks, should prevent the discussion as to his choice which usually arises on such occasions. But while there is life there is hope, and until the prospective vacancies actually occur, and are filled, there is always the possibility that the unexpected may happen. With Henry Clay Corbin as the head of the Adjutant General's Department, Marshall I. Ludington as Quartermaster General, and Samuel T. Cushing as Commissary General, we may be sure that these Departments will suffer no deterioration in the matter of efficient administration. Col. Cushing will wet his commission as Brigadier General Jan. 28, Col. Ludington Feb. 3, and Col. Corbin Feb. 25. Gens. Ludington and Cushing will have nearly five years' service with that rank, Ludington retiring July 4, 1903, and Cushing Sept. 14, 1903. Gen. Corbin, who is younger, will hold on until Sept. 15, 1906, when he retires. Cols. Corbin and Cushing commenced their service in the line and Col. Ludington first saw service as a Captain A. Q. M. of Volunteers during the war. All three are, in fact, veterans of the war, and though they sit in the high places of the Capitol we are sure that none of them will forget that the Army is not there, nor subject to the conditions that prevail then; that it is the line of the Army that they serve and whose necessities and wishes are to be considered. It will be a pleasure to have at the head of these Departments men who have had experience with something besides papers. Their promotion has not yet been made, however certain it may be, and we reserve our congratulations for a later date. Col. Corbin is already performing the duties which will devolve upon him in a few weeks. Col. Ludington is Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, and Col. Cushing is Acting Commissary General, during the absence on leave of Comy. Gen. Bell.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Friday reported to the full committee the Army appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, which was adopted by the full committee. The total appropriation for the support of the Army, as reported by the sub-committee, is \$23,195,992. Last year the appropriation was \$23,129,344.30. The estimates for the present bill called for \$24,225,341.04.

Miss Helen Long, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, has been invited by the Japanese Minister to christen the first Japanese warship to be launched in the United States, at Cramps' Ship Yard, Jan. 20. The launching of the ship will be made a notable occasion. The diplomatic corps and many prominent people of Washington have been invited to attend, a special train to be provided for their accommodation. The cruiser is to be named Kasagi. According to Japanese customs, as she glides into the Delaware, Miss Long will pronounce her name while losing a silken bag and releasing a white pigeon.

It is reported that the next vacancy in the list of Brigadier Generals, which occurs upon the retirement of Gen. Wm. M. Graham, Sept. 5 next, will be filled by the appointment of Col. Guy V. Henry, 10th Cav. A delegation of St. Louis who visited Washington with reference to the improvement of Jefferson Barracks, complained of Colonel Henry's criticism of the barracks when the President responded that it made no difference what they thought of Col. Henry. He had decided to appoint him Brigadier General to fill the first vacancy, because of a letter written on his behalf by the late Gen. Crook. As a visitor to Fort Ethan Allen, the President was able to form his own conclusions as to the personality of Gen. Henry.

The Military Committee of the House has returned from its recent trip to the battlefield of Vicksburg, favorably impressed with the value of this locality for a national military park, and it is practically agreed that a favorable report will be made on the pending bill to this end.

The only action of importance taken by the Senate Naval Committee at its session on Wednesday was to adopt a resolution inviting Secretary Long to appear before the committee at its next meeting on Wednesday next in reference to the armor plate matter. The committee is anxious to get rid of this subject as quickly as possible for one reason because of its desire to provide armor for the battleships Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Kansas City "Times" reports that a delegation from St. Louis, visiting Washington with reference to the retention of Jefferson Barracks as a cavalry post, when they found that they could not accomplish their object, asked that Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf., should be assigned to duty. This request was denied because the 2d has been in Montana only one year and served before that for ten years in Omaha. The Secretary of War, who was present during the interview, stated that the 18th would go to Washington Barracks, the detachment of the 4th Artillery now there going to Fort Johnson, at the mouth of Cape Fear River.

The Baltimore Board of Trade has adopted this resolution: "Resolved, That the President and the Congress of the United States are earnestly requested and urged to take such immediate action as shall provide without unnecessary delay such additional force of trained artillerymen as will adequately provide for effectual service of the new coast defenses." The resolution was introduced by a preamble stating that the artillery force is altogether too small for safeguarding and care of the new works and their armament even in time of peace. The Boston papers have generally copied the statement we made last week as to the condition of the defenses of Boston.

Comdr. A. R. Couden, U. S. N., Inspector of Ordnance at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, has reported to the Navy Department that recent tests have shown that American steel used for protective deck plates compares favorably with that manufactured abroad. Comdr. Couden set up one 3-inch oil tempered and annealed plate and one 3-inch face hardened plate. The plates were fired at with 6-inch projectiles given velocities of 650 feet per second. The penetration in the soft plate was 2½ inches. The face hardened plate broke up the projectiles. Neither target was damaged. It has been the custom heretofore for the Department to direct that deck plates be fired at in the position they occupy in the ship. It is the practice abroad to fire nominally at deck plates.

Senator Hawley has not yet completed his report in favor of the passage by the Senate of the bill increasing the artillery by two regiments. The bill contains a provision specifying that the increase shall be in no other arm than the artillery, this amendment being adopted upon the motion of one of the members of the committee, who suggested that an effort might be made to divert the increase to another arm of the service. In discussing the features of the measure, Senator Hawley declared that it was absolutely imperative that it should be enacted without delay. "We have a large number of guns, which will be put in place by July 1 next," he continued, "and the Government should at least provide sufficient men to care for these valuable properties and to familiarize themselves with the operation of the machines. I shall endeavor to get action without delay upon the bill. The difficulty of its passage will, however, rest in the House."

The sub-committee on appropriations of the House Naval Committee, has gotten as far as the yards and docks feature of the Naval appropriation bill in its consideration of that measure. The sub-committee has heard Paymr. Gen. Stewart in regard to the pay of the Navy; Capt. A. S. Crownshield, in regard to the expenses coming under the head of the Bureau of Navigation; Capt. Charles O'Neil in regard to the expenses for next year in connection with ordnance and ordnance stores; Comdr. R. B. Bradford, in connection with the expenses of the Bureau of Equipment; Rear Adml. E. O. Matthews, on subjects coming under his supervision as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Chief Naval Constructor Hieborn and Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville. The sub-committee is preparing the estimates as much as possible, but it is generally understood that the recommendations of the Secretary with reference to ordnance appropriations at least will be adopted.

The North Atlantic Squadron will sail from Hampton Roads for Tortugas on Saturday, Jan. 15. Tortugas will be reached in four and a half days and the fleet will then engage in target practice for three days. After resting Sunday, Jan. 23, the ships will sail for the drill grounds between Tampa and Key West. The vessels which will take part in the drill will be the New York, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, Detroit, Montgomery and Terror. If the Maine can be reached without loss of time, that vessel will be directed to take part in the maneuvers. The squadron will remain at the drill grounds till April 4, unless developments should require its presence elsewhere. The Brooklyn will join the squadron later in the month. The torpedo flotilla will shortly sail for Galveston, Texas, and other points along the gulf coast. It is probable that some of the vessels may be detailed to attend the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans, as requested by the people of that city.

NAVY ORDERS OF JANUARY 13.

JAN. 13.—Pay Dir. A. J. Pritchard, detached from Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Feb. 10, and to wait orders. Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee, detached from Examining Board, at Washington, Jan. 29, and to wait orders. Comdr. H. N. Manney, to Naval Home, Philadelphia, Jan. 25.

Ensign Y. Stirling, Jr., to Navy Yard, N. Y., till Feb. 15, before carrying out order of Jan. 11.

Lieut. J. A. Bell, appointed Inspector of Equipment at Camden, Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, to resume duties on the Vicksburg.

The U. S. S. Montgomery and Detroit were at Key West, Fla., Jan. 14. The New York, Indiana, Iowa and Fern will sail from Hampton Roads for Tortugas, Jan. 15. The Brooklyn will join the squadron, Feb. 15. The Texas and Massachusetts will sail from New York for Tortugas, Jan. 15. The Terror sails for Tortugas in two weeks.

The leave granted Capt. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav., is extended three months, and the leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav., is extended two months. (S. O. H. Q. A., Jan. 14.)

THE 55TH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The bill to pay the Standard Steel Casting Co., for one 6-inch gun casting has been referred to the House Claims Committee.

Representative Ellis has submitted a petition in the House from W. F. Cogswell, asking to be placed on the retired list of the Navy with the rank of Assistant Engineer.

Objection was made in the Senate on Jan. 6 to the bill (S. 1029) to pay to the Portland Company \$80,867.46 on the double-ender gunboats Agawam and Pontoosuc. The bill consequently went over.

Senator Hoar has introduced a resolution to inquire into the cost of the U. S. revenue cutter Daniel Manning over the contract price. S. 3004 is a bill for the relief of the contracting company, the Atlantic Works of Boston. A resolution introduced into the House (H. Res. 110), provides for an exchange of 2,500 improved Springfield rifles for unserviceable Springfields in the hands of the California Guard.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported adversely on a bill to give a pension of \$100 a month to each of the daughters of the late General George G. Meade. In response to suggestions that the bill should go on the calendar, Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the committee, said that he had no objection; but he wanted to say to the Senate, and to the country, that if Congress entered on the matter of pensioning daughters of the soldiers of the late war, not millions, but billions, would be required to meet those obligations. The bill was placed on the calendar. In the course of the debate it was stated that the daughters of General Philip Kearny had been pensioned, a few daughters of the Revolution and 1812, and also daughters of the soldiers of the late war who were incapacitated physically and mentally.

Petitions were presented in the House from ship carpenters and joiners of Boston, Mass., praying for the construction of a concrete dry dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The House on Wednesday passed the urgent deficiency bill, including an appropriation of \$50,000 for completing the necessary repairs to Dry Dock No. 3, at New York Navy Yard.

The bill for the relief of Pay Clerk Chas. Blake, U. S. N., has been favorably reported in the Senate.

The bill to give Lieut. Henry C. Keene, U. S. N., the rank of Lieutenant Commander on the retired list has been reported adversely; also the bill for the relief of C. Wright Geddes, late 1st Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., and the bill to retire the instructor of swordsmanship at the Naval Academy at the age of 62.

The Senate adopted a resolution calling for a statement showing the total number of active officers in the Navy on Jan. 1, 1898, the total number and the number at sea, the number on shore duty, and the number on leave or waiting orders or on furlough in each corps and grade.

Mr. Hale introduced by request a bill, S. 3146, to amend the law relating to the retired list for enlisted men.

In the Senate on Friday the nomination of 2d Asst. Engr. Wm. L. Maxwell, to be 1st Assistant Engineer, R. C. S., was favorably reported; also the following bills: To construct a modern vessel for the Great Lakes; to construct four coast defense monitors; to give Acting Rear Admirals pay of that rank. In the House these bills were favorably reported; To fix pay, etc., of Army veterinary surgeons; to fix date of restoration of Capt. Tenador Ten Eyck; to place Don Carlos Buell on the retired list as Colonel; to restore Ira Harris to retired grade of Lieutenant Commander; to grant relief to Chas. A. Abbott.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

The following is the text of the bill to authorize two additional regiments of artillery, reported on Jan. 6 from the Senate Military Committee by Senator Hawley: That the artillery of the Army shall consist of seven regiments, and that the total number of enlisted men in the Army of the United States, including Indian scouts and the Hospital Corps, shall be increased one thousand six hundred and ten, the increase to be exclusively for the artillery arm.

Sec. 2. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen 1st lieutenants, twelve 2d lieutenants, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, and twelve batteries: Provided, That two batteries of each regiment may, in the discretion of the President, be organized as field artillery, and each battery that may be so organized shall have, in addition to the battery organization now authorized by law, four corporals, two farriers, and one saddler. And provided further, That each of the remaining batteries that are not organized as field artillery may, in the discretion of the President, have two additional sergeants.

Sec. 3. That all vacancies created or caused by this act shall be filled by promotion, according to seniority, from the next lower grade in the arm; and the existing provisions of law governing examinations for promotion shall apply to appointments made under this act.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect July 1, 1898, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

S. 2922—Mr. Platt: To pay a balance of bounty promised by G. O. No. 191, to Veteran Volunteers, who were discharged to accept commissions in the Army, and who served until the end of the war.

S. 2923—Mr. Platt: That the Secretary of War in his discretion may authorize the erection of a building for religious worship by any denomination, sect, or religion on any military reservation of the United States: Provided, That the erection of such building will not interfere with the uses of said reservation for military purposes. Said building shall be erected without any expense whatever to the Government of the United States, and shall be removed from the reservation whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of War military necessity shall require it. The same bill has been introduced in the House.

S. 3009—Mr. Hale: Authorizes Judge Advocates of Naval courts to compel a witness to attend and testify and certify their neglect to do so to the nearest United States court which is authorized to punish him in like manner as if he had committed an offense in a proceeding before that court.

S. 3011—Mr. Hale: That the depositions of witnesses stationed or residing at such a distance from the place at which a Naval court is ordered to sit, or who are under orders and about to go to such a distance that it is not practicable to secure their personal attendance without incurring great expense or serious loss of time, if taken on reasonable notice to the opposite party and duly authenticated, may be put in evidence before such court in cases not capital.

S. 3012—Mr. Hale: Amends Sec. 1571, Revised Statutes, to read as follows: "No service shall be regarded

as sea service except such as shall be performed at sea, under the orders of a Department and in vessels employed by authority of law; but the fact that an officer attached to a vessel in commission is sent temporarily to a hospital on shore, or is assigned to temporary duty on shore as a member of a court or board, or otherwise, shall not be regarded as a detachment from sea service unless so specified in the order making such assignment."

S. 3016—Mr. Hale: This is the bill already described in the "Journal" providing for the examination of officers for promotion in the Navy, by three members of their own corps and two medical officers; those relieved for physical disability contracted in the service have the rank to which their seniority entitles them.

S. 3033—Mr. Hale: Authorizes the construction of revenue cutters to replace the Seward, McLane, Colfax, and Boutwell, the cost of each not to exceed \$160,000, one for service on and in the vicinity of the Columbia River Bar, Pacific coast, cost not to exceed \$250,000; one for harbor service at Philadelphia, Pa., to replace the revenue steamer Washington, cost not to exceed \$45,000; one for harbor service at Boston, Mass., to replace the revenue steamer Hamlin, cost not to exceed \$45,000; one for harbor service at New York, to replace the revenue steamer Chandler, cost not to exceed \$45,000.

S. 1913, to protect the insignia of the Red Cross passed the Senate Jan. 17. It punished with fine or imprisonment, or both, any person or association of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States of America who wears or displays the sign of the Red Cross, or any colorable imitation of said insignia, without permission from the American National Red Cross Society.

S. 3107—Mr. Martin: To set apart a portion of the Arlington estate for experimental agricultural purposes, and to place said portion under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and his successors in office.

S. 3095—Mr. Spooner: To increase the pension of the widow of the late Comdr. W. B. Cushing, U. S. N.

S. 3101—Mr. Hale: To allow 30 Assistant Paymasters in the Navy, the maximum age at appointment to be 30 years.

H. R. 5280—Mr. Sulloway: To place Edward M. Bailey on the retired list with the rank of Captain of Infantry.

H. R. 5491—Mr. Jenkins: Provides for the punishment by fine or imprisonment of every one using a representation of the national flag as an advertisement, trade mark or label or printing or painting anything upon it. Section 3. That any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with indignity or wantonly destroy the national flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The U. S. District Attorney is required to prosecute complaints.

H. R. 5495: Authorizes the transfer to the Fort Monroe Club of eight bronze field guns now in their possession, the same to revert to the United States on the dissolution of the club.

H. R. 5502—Mr. Johnson: Opening Fort Buford Reservation to settlement.

H. R. 5005: Forbids the payment of a pension to any soldier when not needed for the reasonable support of himself and his family.

H. R. 5523—Rep. Botkin: Providing that in the prosecution of a pension claim the fact of a man's enlistment as a soldier or sailor in the military service of the United States shall be sufficient proof of his physical soundness at the time of such enlistment.

H. R. 5525—Mr. Boutell: Authorizes the construction at a cost of \$250,000 of a gunboat on the Upper Great Lakes or their connecting waters, the Michigan to be turned over to the Naval Militia upon its completion.

H. R. 5535—Rep. Dayton: To establish engineering stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the act of July 2, 1862, and acts supplementary thereto.

H. R. 5575—Rep. Gibson: To pension scouts and spies.

H. R. 5632—Mr. Cousins: To authorize the President to place Andrew Geddes on the retired list with the rank of Captain. Geddes was dismissed Dec. 31, 1880, for drunkenness on duty. He was an officer of the 25th Infantry, who served gallantly during the Civil War.

H. R. 5682—Mr. Dayton: Authorizes the promotion of Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., to Commander, retired. A preamble recites the testimony to the excellent judgment shown by Lieut. Comdr. Brown, and which resulted in saving the U. S. S. Trenton at the time of the Samoan hurricane of March, 1898. He formed a living sail by sending 400 men into the rigging and thus kept the vessel off of the reef.

H. R. 5747—Mr. Marsh: Granting a pension to the widow of Lieut. Col. J. G. Best.

H. R. 5845—Mr. Williams: For the relief of the widow of Col. Henry Douglass, 10th Inf.

H. R. 5868—Mr. Miers: Granting pensions to teamsters of the War of the Rebellion.

H. R. 5981—Mr. Ferguson: To establish a military post at Albuquerque, N. M.

H. R. 5988—Mr. Hull: To establish a military post at or near Des Moines, Iowa.

H. R. 6081—Mr. Southard: To give certificates of honorable service with the Army or Navy to the officers of the Coast Survey who served during the late Civil War.

H. R. 6088—Mr. Botkin: Granting the abandoned Fort Hugo Reservation to the State of Kansas for an agricultural college and a public park.

H. R. 6090—Mr. Hull: To impose the punishment provided by the local laws for crimes committed upon Government reservations.

H. R. 6270—Mr. Broderick introduced a bill to place on the retired list of the Navy, Louis V. Honsel, late Lieutenant of the regular Navy.

PERSONALS.

Capt. J. F. Huston, 20th U. S. Inf., who has been ill at Fort Leavenworth for some time past, is improving.

Capt. W. H. Jaques, Commander of the New Jersey Naval Militia, has handed his resignation to Governor Griggs.

Comdr. Eaton, U. S. N., has been made a councillor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., the Commanding Officer of the battleship Indiana, was reported on Jan. 12 as confined to his home at Newport, R. I., on account of illness.

Maj. Charles Keller, 18th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with his regiment. Mrs. Keller and children, now in Omaha, will join him shortly.

Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., after a very short tour of duty at Jeffersonville, Ind.—since Nov. 27 last—now goes to Fort Riley, where he will find plenty to do for some time to come.

Mr. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, son of the late Col. S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A., who has been ill with diphtheria in Washington, is rapidly recovering, and was expected to be able to come to New York with his mother this week.

Lieut. Albert Laws, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Douglas, was visiting friends this week in Philadelphia.

Capt. J. McE. Hyde, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., on a short leave from Boston, Mass., is visiting friends at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Rear Adm. Sicard, of the North Atlantic squadron, arrived at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 5, on the steamer Fern to pay an official visit to Commo. Farquhar.

Mrs. Heger, wife of Dr. Heger, retired, has cards out for a tea on Jan. 20, to meet Mrs. Dorst, who, with her husband, Capt. Dorst, is spending a few weeks in Washington.

Mrs. Wood, widow of Lieut. William M. Wood, has been, and is still, quite ill. Mrs. Wood and her two daughters are staying with Miss West, the sister of Mrs. Wood, at 1631 19th street, Washington, D. C.

The friends of Mrs. Col. Peter C. Haines have been glad to see her over in Washington, D. C., last week, where she attended several teas. Mrs. Haines has been living in Baltimore, where she has a large circle of friends.

The officers stationed at the Navy Yard, New York, will entertain their friends at a hop on Friday, Jan. 14. Mrs. Farmer, wife of Chief Engr. Edward Farmer, expects to make her adieu on this occasion.

It is stated at the War Department that Maj. C. H. Whipple, Pay Department, stationed at St. Paul, Minn., is to relieve Lieut. Col. F. M. Cox, Deputy Paymaster General, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Columbia, at Portland, Ore.

Some weeks ago it was asserted in certain papers that a board of medical officers had met to inquire into the mental condition of Capt. J. D. Poindexter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. Such was not the fact then, but such a board did meet this week at Fort Hamilton.

Mrs. and the Misses Ernst expect to return to West Point in March. The friends of Miss Ernst are glad to hear she is improving in health. A trained nurse was employed, which seemed to alarm her friends, but she is much better and hopes soon to be out.

The engagement of Lieut. Frank A. Barton, 10th Cav., and Miss Louise Wilkeson, of Youngstown, N. Y., is announced. The wedding will take place about the middle of June. Lieut. Barton's station is Fort Leavenworth, but he is at present on leave in Youngstown.

Capt. James Fornance, 13th U. S. Inf., stationed at Governors Island, is a member of the Governing Committee of the newly organized Military Athletic League of America, which has its headquarters at present at the armory of the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., New York City.

The recent initial performance of the Ladies' Minstrels of Fort Leavenworth, was the event of the season, and the ladies participating are to be congratulated on their artistic talent in this direction. Mrs. Paddock, wife of Lieut. R. B. Paddock, 6th Cav., made an excellent interlocutor.

The wedding of Mr. William Scott, son of Maj. and Mrs. Douglas Scott, and Miss Gertrude Gardiner will take place early in February, the bride and groom leaving at once for a trip, and upon their return will occupy a flat at the "Savoy," on Fourteenth street, Mount Pleasant, D. C.

Col. and Mrs. John V. Furey, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, have received many expressions of sympathy from their large circle of friends in their affliction, their eldest daughter, Mrs. Cullum, having died from pneumonia two weeks after her marriage to Mr. Cullum, son of Maj. Cullum, U. S. M. C.

Mrs. Mariana M. Gregory, widow of Maj. James F. Gregory, C. E., is at the Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y. Ever since the death of her husband, her health has been greatly shattered, and it was at the urgent request of her friends in Washington that she went to Clifton Springs for a much-needed rest.

A pretty dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Goethals, at their residence, 1506 17th street, Washington, D. C., on Jan. 7. The decorations were beautifully carried out in pink and white. The guests were Maj. and Mrs. Heistand, Capt. and Mrs. Converse, of Columbus, O.; Capt. and Mrs. Shunk, Capt. and Mrs. Burr and Miss Friend.

Officers of the Navy lately visiting in New York City are: Naval Cadet F. R. Holman, Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. McDonald, Grand Hotel; Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton, Surg. A. F. Magruder, Albemarle; Lieut. John J. Knapp, The Gerlach; P. A. Engr. J. A. Tobin, The Windsor; Chief Engr. R. G. Denig, St. Denis; Surg. J. W. Ross, Holland House.

Judge Advocate General Lieber, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lieber, gave an elegant dinner on Monday evening at their residence in Washington. Their guests were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg, Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, Capt. J. A. Bates, retired, and Mrs. Bates. Secretary and Mrs. Alger, in whose honor the event was originally planned, could not be present owing to the continued illness of the Secretary.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, soon after his arrival in Savannah, had an attack of grippe, but kept on duty until forced by the severity of the attack to request to be relieved. He was quite seriously ill at his hotel for some days, but we are glad to learn from recent advices that he is improving, although slowly. It is probable he will spend a short time in St. Augustine, Fla., before returning to the North.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Maj. J. C. Mallory, Lieut. H. Rowan, the Gerlach; Capt. Jas. Parker, Brevoort House; Lieut. J. Wheeler, Jr., Lieut. E. G. Paxton, Lieut. C. P. Echols, Col. P. D. Vroom, Lieut. H. Freeland, Lieut. T. L. Ames, Grand Hotel; Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, Capt. M. C. Foote, Waldorf-Astoria; Lieut. M. O. Bigelow, Lieut. E. C. Book-miller, Col. J. Kline, Murray Hill; Capt. W. A. Mercer, Hoffman House; Capt. M. P. Maus, Lieut. Col. C. P. Egan, Holland House.

The wife of Robert W. Shufeldt, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., retired, on June 9, 1896, obtained a decree of limited divorce, with an allowance of alimony against her husband. She has since sued for a complete divorce on statutory grounds, and the court has reversed the original decree and remanded the case so that "a decree granting a divorce a vinculo matrimonii to the complainant may be passed and that the lower court may take such action as to alimony as the circumstances may justify."

Cadet William F. Nesbitt, of Ohio, appears to have had a narrow escape while skating on the reservoir at West Point. He skated backward into a blow hole. The cadets formed a chain by catching hands, and when Nesbitt came to the top he was quickly seized by the hair and dragged to the surface. The ice cracked under the cadet nearest to the blow hole and he also went into the reservoir, but his companions held on and dragged him and Nesbitt to a place of safety. The water is twenty feet deep where the cadets sank.

Lieut. R. S. Offley, 10th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Sill, O. T.

Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th U. S. Inf., left Sacket Harbor, N. Y., Jan. 6, on a month's leave of absence.

Maj. A. H. Appel, Surg. U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., from a short trip to Montreal, Canada.

John Kennedy O'Brien, a veteran, formerly of the 9th U. S. Inf., died in Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 4, of acute pneumonia.

Gen. M. R. Morgan and Maj. D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A., are recent transfers to the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Gen. Charles H. Smith, retired, formerly Colonel of the 19th U. S. Inf., died recently in Washington, D. C.

Ord. Sergt. Edward Smythe, U. S. A., lately retired from active service, at Jackson Barracks, La., has made his home in San Francisco.

The annual dinner of the Military Society of the War of 1812 will take place at Delmonico's, New York, on Monday evening, Jan. 17.

Lieut. and Mrs. Schenck, of Fort Leavenworth, spent the Christmas holidays at Fort Sill with Mrs. Schenck's parents, Col and Mrs. Kellogg.

Lieut. Frank Ferguson, 1st Art., under recent orders, changes base from Fort Canby, Wash., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., quite a journey.

The Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion held a pleasant meeting at Fort Leavenworth, at which Mr. Stephen Robinson, a son of Post Chaplain G. Robinson, was elected a Companion.

The marriage of Lieut. Edward Leonard King, 7th U. S. Cav., to Miss Nancy Vose Summer, daughter of Col. Edwin Vose Summer, 7th Cav., is announced to take place at Fort Grant, Ariz., Jan. 18, at 4 p. m., in the post chapel.

Lieut. Col. E. R. Kellogg, 10th U. S. Inf., commanding Fort Sill, had a narrow escape from a serious accident recently. The team attached to the wagon in which he was making an inspection of the reservation ran away just as he had alighted, breaking the vehicle into splinters.

Ensign H. E. Smith, U. S. N., sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 28, for Hawaii, where he will report for duty to the U. S. man-of-war now stationed there. He is the young officer who recently wedded the only daughter of the late ex-President Hayes, at Fremont, O. The President and Mrs. McKinley were among the guests. Last month the young couple had the distinction of taking their first Thanksgiving dinner of wedded life at the White House, where the bride had spent many happy hours of childhood.

The appellate division of the Supreme Court in New York has decided the suit of Gen. W. W. Averell against Amzi L. Barber and others, awarding the old cavalry officer nearly \$700,000 as his share in the profits of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, on contracts for paving in Washington, New York, Buffalo and other cities. When the final accounting of the profits of the Barber Asphalt Company is made it is expected that the General's share will run into the millions. By it Gen. Averell becomes a wealthy man, after enduring poverty for many years. He deserves prosperity.

Mr. Robert Barr, the novelist, who has had a very unpleasant experience with the Turkish officials on the Syrian coast, tells this story to illustrate the situation out there: A British battleship arrived in the harbor and cast anchor for a stay of two or three days. After her came a Turkish warship, ill-equipped and generally useless, and this dropped anchor some distance further out than the British ship. When in due course the latter sailed, the Turkish ship up with her anchor and followed out to sea until both were lost to sight. After a time the Turkish gunboat returned, and the officials, as well as the general inhabitants, were fully convinced that their miserable war vessel had driven the British battleship to sea. It is laughable, but that is the situation in a nutshell. All along the Syrian coast the people believe that Britain is "played out," and they treated us accordingly.

The New York "Tribune" says: "The appointment of Adrick Palmer to succeed Mr. Wilson at United States Marshal of the District of Columbia is a popular one at the birthplace and home of Mr. Palmer, where he is well known and generally liked. This is natural since he is not only a handsome man, of fine physique and bearing, but he has all the characteristics which make one a success socially. Mr. Palmer is a son of Surg. Gen. Palmer of the Navy, and after a course in the law department of Harvard was appointed a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps and chosen to command the picked detachment of marines that guarded the American exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1878. During President Harrison's administration Mr. Palmer was appointed Consul General at Dresden, and filled his post not only with satisfaction to the State Department, but with satisfaction to the traveling public, a much more difficult matter."

The New York "Tribune" says: "Adm. Jouett was retired some years ago, and as the age of retirement is sixty-two, this doughty warrior must be somewhere near threescore and ten, but he is the youngest man in town nevertheless. He is as fond of a fox hunt as he was fifty years ago, and, it is said, is as fearless and gallant a rider and as frequently in at the death. He is away at present, visiting the old Bonaparte place near Rely, where he is enjoying a week of his favorite sport, and report comes back to town that he is the gayest and most rollicking of all the party. Before his departure he electrified his older and more sedate colleagues by appearing in a waistcoat that would put to shame the waistcoats of the most ambitious of sporting gentlemen, so brilliant and various was it of hue. But Adm. Jouett is indifferent to the criticism of his elders, and he has never been able to understand why young men should be allowed to monopolize all the pleasures, of which he, at least, of the young old boys intends to have his share."

On New Year's Day Col. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, of Fort Porter, held a most delightful reception in their quarters, known for years by Buffalonians as the "Castle." Invitations were extended to all the Army and Navy stationed in Buffalo and at Fort Porter, and about a hundred of Buffalo's best citizens. The guest of honor was Mrs. McFarland, the mother of Lieut. McFarland, Regimental Adjutant of the 13th Infantry. Mrs. McFarland and her two daughters make their home with Lieut. McFarland and are great additions to not only Army circles, but Buffalo society. The old Castle's picturesqueness was added to by evergreens, palms and beautiful roses. Flags were hung over one or two windows adding patriotism to the good cheer and brightness of the occasion. The refreshments were delicious. The large drawing room was cleared of all furniture for dancing, for which the 13th Infantry band furnished the music. Mrs. McFarland received with Mrs. Smith. The ladies assisting were Mrs. J. C. Chance, Mrs. J. B. Goer, Mrs. Wm. R. Sample, Mrs. C. C. Ogden, and the Misses McFarland, Chance and Guthrie.

Lieut. J. G. Ord, 6th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., this week from a Christmas visit to Louisville, Ky.

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 5th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting friends at Governors Island, New York.

Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th U. S. Inf., of Madison Barracks, N. Y., is spending a few weeks' leave at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Capt. W. O. Owen, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on leave from Fort Bayard, N. M., is visiting at 1012 Thirteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller, 9th U. S. Inf., on a short leave from Madison Barracks, New York, is spending it at New Haven, Conn.

Capt. H. F. Kendall, 8th Cav., and wife are visiting Mrs. Kendall's parents, Col. W. H. Jordan, U. S. A., and wife at Portland, Ore.

Maj. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., left Governors Island, N. Y., Jan. 10, for Savannah, Ga., to serve as a member of the Carter court martial.

Capt. Rénard, of the French Army, is still in Africa; Madame Rénard is visiting her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Key, at the Concord Flats, Washington, D. C.

The late Mrs. Ayer, who died in Paris, France, Jan. 3, was the widow of Dr. J. C. Ayer, of patent medicine fame, and mother of the widow of Comdr. Frederick Pearson, U. S. N.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt and staff were among the invited guests to the installation ceremonies of Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R., New York, on the evening of Jan. 7. Gen. Daniel Butterfield is the new Commander.

Gov. Grout, of Vermont, has sent a graceful letter to the commanding officer, Fort Ethan Allen, acknowledging the heroic service performed by the officers and men of the 3d U. S. Cav. at the fire at Winooski on the evening of Jan. 1.

Lieut. Chas. D. Clay, 17th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Clay, of Columbus Barracks, Ohio, gave a reception at their quarters recently, to the regimental and staff officers of the post and also the Army officers living in Columbus. Among the guests present were Gen. C. C. Walcutt and Mr. Gill of the Capitol City.

A number of retired Army officers are living in San Francisco—Col. Smedberg, Gen. O. D. Greene, Col. Geo. H. Mendell and others. Maj. Cullen Bryant, of Ordnance, retired, has selected Alameda, across the bay, as his future home, and Mrs. Bryant and himself are much interested in selecting plans for the house they will build there.

It is asserted that the "Highland" piper whose conduct in the charge at Dargai, when he sat amid the hail of bullets, after he had been shot in the legs, piping away to encourage his comrades, is a German from Hesse Darmstadt named Julius Grauman, a Frankfort newspaper, in giving his history, remarks that, true German as he is, he did his duty on the field of battle.

Navy officers recently visiting in New York City are: Naval Cadet A. C. Owen, Hoffman House; Lieut. H. H. Ward, Murray Hill; Chief Engr. D. P. McCartney, Lieut. W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C., Ensign P. N. Olmstead, Grand Hotel; Ensign J. L. Sticht, Manhattan; Chaplain R. R. Hoes, Everett House; Maj. George C. Reid, U. S. M. C., New Amsterdam.

The home of the late Mrs. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, 1629 Twenty-first street, Washington, D. C., is open this winter and occupied by Mr. William Hancock Clarke, a cousin of the late Gen. Hancock. Mr. Clarke comes of a distinguished family in Kentucky; he has been making his home recently in New York City, but has hosts of friends and many relatives in Washington City.

Two of the former Secretaries of War, Senator Proctor and Senator Stephen B. Elkins, have beautiful homes in Washington. Senator Proctor lives at 1535 L street, N. W., while Senator Elkins resides at 1626 K street in a superb colonial mansion, just opposite the home of the late Col. Jerome Bonaparte. A strange coincidence is that both Senators Proctor and Elkins purchased their homes from Judge Strong, who built both homes.

Patrick Bane, the "Giant of Green County," who stands seven feet four in his stockings, through his representative in Congress asks that he be pensioned for a cold he took thirty-two years ago because the Q. M. Department could not provide him with an overcoat to fit. Some one has speculated on the degree of misery suffered by a giraffe with a sore throat. If Pvt. Bane's rheumatism is intense in proportion to the surface it covers his pension should be a large one.

The Los Angeles "Capital" says: The Woman's Orchestra, now in the third year of its existence, has every reason to be proud of the distinction of being the only club of its kind in the West. Miss Evangeline Ory Wilkinson has recently undertaken the bassoon with much success. Miss Wilkinson is the daughter of Maj. Melville C. Wilkinson, U. S. A., of Fort Snelling, and during her short residence here has become well known in musical circles. The new officers of the Woman's Orchestra are Miss Evangeline Wilkinson, president; Miss Edna Fox, vice-president; Miss Cora Foy, secretary; and Miss Hoga-boom, treasurer.

Col. Edw. P. Vollum, U. S. A., retired, contributes to the New York "Sun" of Sunday, Jan. 9, an interesting article on the subject of premature burial, to which he has given so much attention. To illustrate the importance of the subject, and the interest taken in it, Dr. Vollum cites the fact that he has a list of treatises and essays upon premature burial that fills more than twenty-five octavo pages. He insists that there is but one certain sign of death, and that is decomposition. Even the most skilled physician may be misled by the other supposed signs.

T. Dart Walker, an artist, and Sergt. Robert C. Powell, Battery B, 5th U. S. Art., were the principals in a recent amusing trial at New Rochelle. A small black and white bulldog was a silent partner in the entertainment. The dog was silent because, as Mr. Walker stated, the Sergeant had put a bullet through its neck, cutting its vocal chords so that it could not bark. It appears the Sergeant was on his bicycle, the dog made a rush at him, thinking the animal was going to bite him, drew his revolver and shot him. The prosecution attempted to prove that the dog had been maimed for life, but the jury after a short deliberation acquitted Sergt. Powell.

Gen. R. C. Drum, retired, and Mrs. Drum, with Mrs. Tarr and the two Hunt boys, grandsons of Gen. and Mrs. Drum, are living at the General's beautiful country home, about five miles out of Washington. The General has a fine library and is much interested in his farm. The electric car passes his front gate and he can go to and from the city in about thirty minutes. Their friends in the city remember with pleasure the delightful Tuesday afternoons passed at the Drum home, 1516 K street, during the time of the General's Adjutant Generalship. Mrs. Oliphant, who was so well known as Miss Blossom Drum, now makes her home in New Jersey, but makes frequent visits to her father and mother.

We regret to learn of the recent death of the father of Capt. Chas. G. Penney, 6th U. S. Inf.

Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d U. S. Art., on a long leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is at present in Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. W. K. Wright, 16th U. S. Inf., who is on temporary duty at Fort Thomas, is a recent visitor in Frankfort, Ky.

Capt. Walter Howe, 4th U. S. Art., Commandant of Fort Washington, Md., rejoined there Jan. 10 from a short leave.

Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st U. S. Inf., left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Jan. 10 on a few weeks' visit to Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a pleasant visit to Governors Island and New York City.

Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., 5th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., this week from a visit to relatives in Washington, D. C.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., Judge Advocate of the Carter court martial, and Mrs. Barr are quartered at the De Soto, Savannah, Ga.

Chaplain David H. Shields bade farewell to Fort Thomas, Ky., on Jan. 6, and started for his permanent station—Fort Wingate, N. M.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st U. S. Art., on a short leave from Fort Monroe, visited friends in New York City and at Governors Island last week.

Lieut. J. B. Hughes, 10th U. S. Cav., was expected to leave Fort Keogh, Mont., this week, for the East to spend until the middle of April on leave.

Capt. George Ruhlen, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Riley, Kan., now goes to Vancouver, Wash., for special duty there.

Capt. Morris C. Foote, 9th U. S. Inf., lately visiting in Philadelphia and this week in New York City, has rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor.

Capt. R. S. Woodson, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., is spending a few weeks in New Orleans, with address 1312 Canal street, before joining at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Lieut. M. D. Cronin, 25th U. S. Inf., who has been on leave since Sept. 1 last, and has made his headquarters at the Grand Hotel, New York, has received a short extension.

Lieut. Col. A. E. Bates, U. S. A., the recently appointed Military Attaché at London, England, arrived in New York last week and took temporary quarters at the Cambridge.

Mr. Samuel Rodman, formerly 1st Lieutenant of the 2d U. S. Art., contributes to the New York "Sun" of Jan. 6 an interesting letter on the subject of Flashlight Photography. Mr. Rodman is an expert in explosives, and urges more care in the use of flash powders.

A three-act comedy by Lieut. W. H. Alderdice, U. S. N., entitled "The Old Coat," had its first presentation at the Columbia Theatre, Washington, D. C., on the evening of Jan. 8. Rudolph Aronson and other theatrical managers were on hand to see the performance, and it is understood the piece will have a New York production at an early day.

Lieut. Dwight E. Antman, 2d U. S. Art., was married January 5, at St. Louis, to Miss Alma Hickok, daughter of Mr. Elbert E. Hickok, of that city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. E. Hickok, an uncle of the bride. The groom was attended by Lieuts. Louis Ostheim and O. B. W. Farr, 2d Art., of Fort Sheridan. The married couple are due at Fort Adams in a few days.

Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., read an interesting paper entitled "Leaves from My Journal," before the Army and Navy Club on the evening of Jan. 8. The "leaves" were extracts from a book which Gen. Sickles has in course of preparation. Gen. J. Fred Pierson, president of the club, introduced the General, and at the conclusion the club's guest was warmly thanked. Several anecdotes of which President Lincoln was the main figure were related.

Lieut. D. B. Devore, U. S. A., who has been in London for some time past with the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, engaged in providing transport for the reindeer, Laplanders and their families for Yukon Valley relief expeditions, has chartered the Allan Line steamship Manitoban and sailed for Alten, Norway, Jan. 10. The Manitoban will call at several Norwegian ports to embark reindeer and Laplanders, after which she will sail direct for New York.

The success of the Fort Wadsworth Mission speaks well for the artillerymen at that Staten Island post. On Sunday night last a musical service was given at the mission, at which Miss Putnam, the soprano of St. Andrew's Church sang Dudley Buck's "Lead, Kindly Light," Warren's "Softly Now the Light of Day" and other appropriate selections, and there were choruses by soldiers. The principal address of the evening was by Arthur M. Harris, president of the Christian Endeavor Society.

The minstrels given by the ladies of Fort Leavenworth on the night of Jan. 6 was a brilliant success, and one of the best amateur performances ever given at that post. Those who took part were Mrs. Faddock, Mrs. Irons, Misses Farrell, Mrs. Noon and daughter, Mrs. Krog, Miss Bennett, Miss Reynolds, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Schenck, Miss Stillwell, Mrs. Hyer, Mrs. Lawton and Miss Leaf. Miss Faddock as Miss Ina Peach, the interlocutor, was simply fine, and her funny songs and gestures brought down the house. Miss Robertson and Miss Bennett also sang funny songs, and Mrs. Hyer sang a creole love song very beautifully.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans on the evening of Jan. 8, with a dinner at the Brevoort House, New York. An interesting feature of the dinner was the presentation to Comdr. Banks, who presided, of a handsome gavel, mounted in silver. Maj. Gen. Miles, the first speaker, said that the words foreign wars created a feeling of national pride and patriotism, and this feeling was one of the safeguards of government. Hear Adm. Braine related several nautical reminiscences, and Gen. Alexander S. Webb complimented the order and the work of the commanderies that fostered the spirit of Americanism.

At the annual meeting of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, the military society of the War of 1812, held in the city hall, New York, Jan. 8, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Commandant and Vice-President, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix; Vice-Commandant and Vice-Treasurer, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner; Quartermaster and Secretary, Henry Chauncey; Chaplain, Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys; Surgeon, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith; Paymaster and Assistant Secretary, Charles Isham; Commissary and Registrar, Morris Patterson Ferris; Council of Officers, Administration, Rev. Dr. Dix, Col. Gardiner, James Chas. Augustus Schermerhorn, Frederic Gallatin, John, Hoot and Howland Pell. A resolution approving the plan for utilizing the old hall of records as a national museum was unanimously adopted.

FORT RENO, OKLAHOMA.

Mrs. Hartman, wife of Lieut. J. D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., has joined her husband after a pleasant visit with her parents at Fort Riley.

Miss Maude Eskridge, eldest daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Eskridge, 10th Inf., has returned home after two years' absence in study and travel in the East, and is a welcome addition to the coterie of charming young ladies of the post.

Capt. Barrett, who has been at the Hot Springs Hospital for treatment during the past two months, has rejoined much benefited.

Mrs. R. C. Van Vleet made the young children of the garrison happy by giving a party at her home Dec. 30. With the assistance of Miss Clarke, Mrs. Kirkman and the Misses Eskridge, and her own charming and happy manner, the children enjoyed the "most elegant time," as one of the participants described the affair. After the children's party and Lyceum some of the older children "dropped in" and played "Hearts" until a late hour, Miss Clarke taking first lady's prize, Miss Eskridge lady's booby, Mr. Hartshorne first gentleman's prize and Mr. Battons gentleman's booby.

The New Year's hop given by Lieut. Hartshorne to the ladies and gentlemen of the post was one of the most delightful social events known at the post for several years. The floor was in perfect order, the 10th Infantry orchestra played its best selections in its best style, and with Lieut. Hartshorne's thoughtful, gallant and courteous devotion to his guests, the evening will long be remembered with pleasure. Just before midnight the orchestra withdrew from sight, and soon after the sweet, dreamy strains of "taps" sped the departure of the dying year, and the spirited notes of reveille ushered in the new year with a sudden burst of hilarious welcome. After the exchange of New Year wishes, dancing was resumed and continued until about 1:30.

Lieut. Berkeley, 1st Cav., and his charming young bride have returned and are the guests of Mrs. Berkeley's uncle, Col. Pearson.

Lieut. Stephens, 10th Inf., has recently rejoined after a two years' tour at Leavenworth and six months abroad.

SMALL ARMS FOR ARTILLERY.

In an exhaustive report of small arms practice in the Department of the East for 1897, Lieut. Harry C. Hale, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, says: "The subject of the present equipment of foot artillery with the small arm and the consequent absorption of time in the school of its use, is, with the rapidly changing condition of the artillery becoming a question which admits of argument against as well as for. There can be no doubt that formerly, with an obsolete equipment, the handling of which was comparatively simple, the artillery was no wise hampered in its duties by the additional armament of the rifle. Not only were there no arguments against the small arm then, but there were several in its favor—as for instance, the fact that the bearing and even the discipline of the soldier were perfected through its use. It is true too, that at that time the artillery was subject to calls for riot duty, and for this it had use for its small arm. But to-day the rapid supply of the complicated modern guns, and the consequent change in the nature of the duties of the artillery, together with the establishment of infantry stations about the principal cities of the country, permitting the exclusive use of that branch of the service for future cases of interior disturbances—these changed conditions give some ground for the belief held by many artillerymen that the small arm, as part of the equipment of the foot artillery, will in the not distant future become obsolete. To recommend such a radical departure at present is not intended in the above remarks, which are made because of their bearing on the proper subject-matter of the report of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and in order to bring to the attention of higher authority a matter of importance and one on which such conflicting opinions are held."

HONOR MEN FROM WEST POINT.

Officers of the Army, now in the service, who graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at the head of their respective classes:

- 1841—Col. Zealous B. Tower, retired.
- 1846—Col. Charles S. Stewart, retired.
- 1850—Maj. Frederick E. Prime, retired.
- 1851—Prof. George L. Andrews, retired.
- 1855—Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, retired.
- 1864—Lieut. Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, C. E.
- 1865—Maj. Charles W. Raymond, C. E.
- 1866—Maj. Henry M. Adams, C. E.
- 1867—Maj. Ernest H. Ruffner, C. E.
- 1869—Maj. Eric Bergland, retired.
- 1872—Capt. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept.
- 1873—Maj. William H. Bixby, C. E.
- 1874—Maj. Thomas W. Symons, C. E.
- 1875—Maj. Smith S. Leach, C. E.
- 1876—1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Art.
- 1877—Capt. William M. Black, C. E.
- 1878—Capt. George McC. Derby, C. E.
- 1879—Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, C. E.
- 1880—Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E.
- 1881—Capt. John Millis, C. E.
- 1882—Capt. Edward Burr, C. E.
- 1883—Capt. George A. Zinn, C. E.
- 1885—Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, C. E.
- 1886—Capt. Henry C. Newcomer, C. E.
- 1887—1st Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, C. E.
- 1888—1st Lieut. Henry Jervey, C. E.
- 1889—1st Lieut. Eben E. Winslow, C. E.
- 1890—1st Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, C. E.
- 1891—1st Lieut. Spencer Cosby, C. E.
- 1892—1st Lieut. James B. Cavanaugh, C. E.
- 1893—2d Lieut. George P. Howell, C. E.
- 1894—2d Lieut. William B. Ladue, C. E.
- 1895—2d Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, C. E.
- 1896—2d Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, C. E.
- 1897—Add'l 2d Lieut. William D. Connor, C. E.

The following now in civil life: 1843, William B. Franklin; 1844, William G. Peck; 1854, C. W. Oustis Lee; 1857, John C. Palfrey; 1858, Wm. C. Paine; 1861, Henry A. DuPont; 1870, Francis V. Greene; 1871, James R. Wasson; 1884, Irving Hale.

It has been stated that the Japanese Government is about to double all the lines of the State railways within the next five years, and tenders will shortly be invited for the supply of 300 locomotives, 1,000 passenger carriages, and 3,000 goods vans, to an approximate amount of £3,000,000.

ASIATIC STATION.

Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 17, 1897.

The flagship Olympia is still at Nagasaki (now in dry dock). It was thought that she would be here for Christmas, but the prospects at present are very poor, and it is probable the spring will come before she returns to this port.

The Boston arrived in Nagasaki about the 1st of the month, was in dry dock, and on the 14th inst. left for Cebu again.

The Petrel is at Hong Kong, the Machias is en route for Norfolk, via the Suez, and the Monocacy remains at Shanghai.

The family of Surg. Frank Anderson, U. S. N., arrived per the O. and O. steamer Coptic on the 7th inst., and are now at home at 90 Bluff (the U. S. naval hospital).

Capt. G. W. Coffin, U. S. N., also arrived on the Coptic, and is at the Grand Hotel; it is understood that the Captain intends to make a lengthy stay in the Far East, with headquarters at Yokohama.

Chief Engr. J. L. D. Borthwick, U. S. N., retired, is in Yokohama and at the Club Hotel.

P. A. Surg. N. J. Blackwood, U. S. N., has so far recovered his health as to be able to leave the hospital at Yokohama (where he has been for treatment for the past month) to resume his duties on the Monocacy at Shanghai, China.

Mate P. C. Van Buskirk, U. S. N., retired, is making a tour of Japan and is at present in Yokohama.

The English gunboat Redpole is the only man-of-war in harbor—in fact, is the only one that has been in this port for the past month. J. S. L.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Jan. 3, 1898.

The largest and most successful ball of the season at Fort Douglas was given by the officers of the 24th Inf. on New Year's Eve. It was a large assemblage of prominent society people that gathered in the cosy hall in the post, to dance the Old Year out and the New Year in. The hall is a large and pretty one, and the floor is in such a perfect condition that it is a delight to dance upon it. The room was further beautified by being decorated with flags, bunting, evergreens and other things that added a pleasant effect to the place. The dancing continued until midnight, and when the old year had been danced out the sweet notes of Home, Sweet Home announced that the dance was at an end. Delicious refreshments were served during the latter part of the evening in the club. Among the prominent people of Salt Lake City that were present were seen Maj. and Mrs. Downey, Gen. and Mrs. Penrose, Mr. and Mrs. George Downey, Gov. Heber M. Wells, Dr. Penrose, Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, Capt. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Caine, Miss Ora Mark as and Miss Harkness, Mr. Wadleigh, Mr. Young, Mr. Heintz, Mr. Westerfield, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Will Lawrence, Mr. F. C. Schram, Mr. Wicks, Mr. Max Smith, Mr. Rookledge, Dr. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Miss Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Glendinning, Mr. Burke, Miss Burke, Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Wallace, Miss Wallace, Mr. Hanauer, Miss Hanauer, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Landstreet, Miss Sue Bacon, Miss Bessie Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, and many others.

On New Year's night the enlisted men in the post gave a grand ball masque in the post hall. The hall was prettily decorated with an abundance of evergreens, bunting and flags. A most enjoyable time was had and the masqueraders turned out in a variety of costumes. After dancing until near midnight the guests repaired to the spacious dining room of Co. F, where a sumptuous repast was served. This was the largest ball yet given by the enlisted men and a large number of their friends from the city were up to enjoy the event.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Tayman have returned from an extended visit in the East. The Lieutenant has been appointed Post Quartermaster, relieving Lieut. Brett. The latter, however, is still Regimental Quartermaster, but his term expires in a short time and Lieut. Tayman will undoubtedly succeed him in that position also.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN CARTER.

The Savannah, Ga., "News," of Jan. 5th, says, in a letter from Washington:

The secret of the postponement of the court martial of Capt. Carter for a week beyond the date named in the original order is out. Lieut. Clous, who is named for Judge Advocate of the court, is relieved and Col. Thomas F. Barr has been detailed to serve as Judge Advocate of the court. Two weeks ago it was stated in these dispatches that Col. Clous was to be relieved from duty in the Carter case, but it was denied at the War Department. Orders were issued to Col. Barr yesterday, and it is evident that the postponement was designed in order to give Col. Barr time to prepare himself to conduct the case against Capt. Carter.

From the very beginning of this remarkable case an air of mystery has surrounded the War Department, whenever it was mentioned. Many of the most prominent officers in the service on duty at the Department have, on every occasion, expressed the warmest friendship for Capt. Carter, and at all times have declared that the trial would demonstrate that Capt. Carter is not only an honorable officer and a gentleman, but an engineer of brilliant capacity and experience.

In spite of all these outward indications of friendliness, there has been a hidden foe always on duty at the Department to spread insinuations reflecting upon Capt. Carter, calculated to prejudice his case in the minds of his superior officers. The newspaper reporters who look after information at the War Department, have, with few exceptions, been impregnated with a feeling that Capt. Carter is guilty of more than is charged against him by Capt. Gillette. It is impossible to locate this secret foe of Capt. Carter's, but he has been actively at work ever since the administration honored Capt. Carter with appointments to the London Embassy and membership on the Nicaraguan Canal Commission.

Whether it is prompted by professional or personal jealousy, or a desire to discredit a bright and gallant officer, still remains a mystery. The fact remains that some one of powerful influence is fighting Capt. Carter from inside the breastworks.

When Col. Clous was designated as Judge Advocate for a court martial it was immediately suggested at the War Department that he would not be able to cope successfully with the able counsel who would defend Capt. Carter. The field was surveyed and Col. Barr, who is now stationed at Governors Island (sic), was selected to take the place of Col. Clous, and the latter is allowed to plead illness as the reason for his relief.

Col. Barr is a sharp, shrewd, military lawyer, who was military secretary to the Secretary of War during the administration of ex-President Harrison. His long experience in Washington and New York is supposed to

render him equal to meet the attorneys of Capt. Carter on something like equal terms.

It begins to look as though the enemies of Capt. Carter are afraid they will not be able to sustain the charges they have made against him, and they propose to make a desperate fight to try and discredit him in the estimation of honorable men.

As will be seen from a paragraph we publish elsewhere Col. Clous was relieved at his own request and because he was taken sick with gripe. The "insinuations" against Capt. Carter are contained in the charges and specifications which we publish this week.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1898.

The Academic Board will to-day, Tuesday, conclude its labors. As each class has finished the ordeal of examination, its members have been released from duty, and the cadets have taken advantage of the good coasting resulting from the recent snow and cold.

While the past week has been comparatively dull, a number of events of interest have transpired.

Maj. William S. Beebe, a graduate of the Academy, who since his retirement from active service, has spent many years in the study of the subject, gave a talk in the lecture room of the Chemical Department on Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, on "American Archaeology in general and some particular aspects suggested by the Mexican Jars in the Ordnance Museum, U. S. Military Academy." The Major is thoroughly conversant with his subject, and the talk was exceedingly interesting.

On Thursday morning, Jan. 6, service was held at the cadet chapel, which is still adorned with Christmas decorations, the day being the feast of the Epiphany. The hour of service was 10 o'clock.

On Thursday afternoon the Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. Larned's. A guessing contest was indulged in, and the names of books and authors and the assignment of quotations to their respective writers were among the subjects open for discussion. Mrs. Hunter and Miss Alchie were among the successful competitors for the prizes awarded. The novel programme was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

A card party was given by Mrs. Hazard on Friday evening, Jan. 7, the guests at which were a number of the young married people, several of the young ladies and of the bachelor officers. Euchre was the game selected, and the evening was very agreeably spent by the guests.

On Saturday evening a concert was given in the gymnasium.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Jacob Shipman, rector of Christ Church, New York, assisted his son, the chaplain, and preached the sermon at the service at the cadet chapel.

On Wednesday of the present week, Jan. 12, a musicale will be given at the quarters of Capt. Gordon by the members of the Musical Club.

A cadet hop will take place on Saturday evening, Jan. 15.

Mrs. John M. Carson, Jr., will this week be a guest of Mrs. Gordon.

Maj. W. S. Beebe, Mrs. and Miss Beebe, who have been spending the holidays at the post, as guests at the hotel, left last week. Maj. Beebe was a classmate of Prof. Michie.

Capt. Lusk expects shortly to take advantage of leave of absence, which he will spend with his family in the South.

The approaching departure of Dr. Charles F. Mason, who will be relieved from duty on Feb. 1, as senior Assistant Surgeon at West Point, which duty he has performed since July 16, 1894, is regarded by his hosts of friends at this post with regret, heartfelt and sincere. When a physician performs the arduous and exacting duties of his profession with the skill, patience, thoroughness and tenderness which have always characterized the ministrations of Dr. Mason to patients of every degree, his departure cannot fail to be regarded by each one with whom his duties have brought him in contact, as a personal loss.

Dr. Mason will enjoy a well earned leave, which will be spent in travel, before entering upon his new field of duty.

The list of cadets found deficient at the January examination was published to the battalion after dinner on Tuesday. There were in all thirty-nine, one second classman, 13 members of the third, and 25 of the fourth class. We have been in the habit of publishing these lists but as this one has already appeared, we give it here, correcting the errors of the daily papers: 2d class, 1 deficient, Ephraim G. Peyton, Mississippi; 3d class, 13 deficient, George H. Baird, Illinois; Franklin L. Callison, Missouri; Frank E. Davis, Indiana; Edward E. Downes, Texas; William C. Frost, Pennsylvania; Henry R. Glyn, New York; Ernest E. Haskell, Massachusetts; Thomas M. Hunter, Maryland; Irving J. Joseph, New York; William P. Simmons, Kentucky; William Tidball, Virginia, at large; Thomas M. Van Der Veer, Ohio; Alfred Wilson, Pennsylvania.

Fourth Class—Henry A. Bell, Kansas; Emil Beyer, New York; Daniel Bond, Jr., Tennessee; John E. Breth, Pennsylvania; William P. Buck, New York; John K. Cowan, Mississippi; Paul D. Dinsmore, California; Victor S. Foster, Texas; Elmer L. Ham, Illinois; Gustave Koopman, Alabama; William F. Larkin, Illinois; William G. Motlow, Tennessee; Wm. E. Mould, Michigan; Oliver P. Newman, Iowa; Wade H. Shipp, Georgia; Ralph J. Sprague, New York; Jos. H. Stannard, South Carolina; David E. Steward, Wisconsin; Jas. B. Stubbs, Jr., Texas; Joseph F. Taulbee, Kentucky; Omar F. Telford, Illinois; Wayne McJ. Walker, Pennsylvania; Harry T. Watts, Indiana; Mark D. Woolery, Minnesota; Edmund L. Zane, California. Four others from the third class were turned back to join the fourth class. In most instances the deficiencies were in mathematics. This is the largest number of discharges following a January examination for several years.

FORT MYER, VA.

The first Cossack and rough riding drill of the season at Fort Myer took place Dec. 31 in the presence of a large assemblage. Four troops of the 6th Cavalry took part in the exercises, displaying remarkable proficiency on well-trained horses. Bareback riding seemed an easy task for the troopers, and the bold dashes they made across the tanbark in platoons and companies aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Toward the close of the exercises Pvt. Block met with an accident while jumping the hurdles. His horse had cleared the last obstruction in good style and was galloping around, when he suddenly stumbled and fell, carrying the rider with him and falling on his left leg. His knee cap was badly fractured, and the injury may keep him in the hospital for several weeks.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 10, 1898.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 8, 1898.

Assignment.

Add. 2d Lieut. Frank K. Fergusson, 3d Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 1st Art., Dec. 25, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Blanchard, deceased.

Casualty.

Maj. Henry O. S. Heistand, Asst. Adj. Gen., resigned his commission as Captain, 11th Inf., only, Dec. 16, 1897. SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

G. O. 29, DEC. 27, 1897, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Publishes the results of elementary, battery service and competitive target practice, held at Redwood City, Cal., during the past season, by the light batteries of the 3d Art., with 3.2-in. B. L. R. (field).

G. O. 22, DEC. 22, 1897, DEPT. EAST.

Publishes the results of artillery practice, conducted under the requirements of G. O. 41, Headquarters of the Army, series of 1896, by the heavy batteries stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., together with the results of field artillery practice, for the year 1897.

G. O. 1, JAN. 10, 1898, DEPT. EAST.

Publishes instructions to govern the preparation of requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores: Requisitions for Artillery Posts will be made so as to embrace all stores, etc., likely to be needed during the season, as it is especially desirable that they be submitted as seldom as possible.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt:
M. BARBER, Asst. Adj. Gen.

STAFF DEPARTMENT.

Maj. John S. Witcher, Paymr., Dept. of California, will pay the troops at Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal, Fort Baker, Fort Mason, The Presidio of San Francisco, and San Diego Barracks, Cal., on the muster of Dec. 31, 1897. (S. O. 124, D. Cal., Dec. 28.)

Acting Hosp. Steward Martin Rose, Hosp. Corps, will proceed from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty. (S. O. 119, D. Colo., Dec. 30.)

Col. James G. C. Lee, A. G. M. Gen., Chief Quartermaster of the Department, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of completing the plans for the guard house at that post. (S. O. 2, D. M., Jan. 4.)

The resignation by Maj. Henry O. S. Heistand, Asst. Adj. Gen., of his commission as Captain of Infantry (11th Regt.), only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 16, 1897. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

Leave from or about Feb. 1 to April 10, 1898, is granted Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

Col. Dallas Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen., will be relieved from duty as Chief Surgeon Department of the Platte, and will then repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surgeon General of the Army to assume charge of the Museum and Library Division of his office, and to enter upon duty April 10, 1898, as professor of military medicine in the Army Medical School, to which he is assigned accordingly. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. John McE. Hyde, A. G. M. (S. O. 5, D. E., Jan. 7.)

Sergt. Lewis C. Singleton, Signal Corps, now at Fort Riley, Kan., is transferred to San Antonio, Tex. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on official business pertaining to a test of a 5-inch rapid-fire gun, and, upon completion thereof, will return to his proper station. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

The leave granted Maj. Richard L. Hoxie, C. E., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Jan. 8.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Pay Department are ordered, to take effect Jan. 31, 1898: Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paymr. Gen., is relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster Department of the Columbia, and will report to the Commanding General Department of California, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Department. Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., is relieved from duty at St. Paul, Minn., and will report to the Commanding General Department of the Columbia, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Department. (H. Q. A., Jan. 8.)

The leave granted Capt. George A. Zinn, C. E., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

Capt. Peter R. Egan, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and assigned to duty at Fort Hancock and the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., with station in New York City. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

Lieut. Col. William A. Mayne, O. D., will proceed to the works of the Tredegar Company, Richmond, Va., about Jan. 22, on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles under manufacture for the Ordnance Department. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, O. D., will make not exceeding two visits to the works of the Pratt and Letchworth Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and not exceeding two visits to the works of the Kilby Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, O., on official business pertaining to the inspection and test of steel castings for 12-inch mortar carriages. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

The leave granted Maj. Egon A. Koerper, Surg., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

Capt. John Baxter, Jr., A. G. M., is relieved from temporary duty at the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind., and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty as Quartermaster at that post. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

Capt. George Rulien, A. G. M., will report at Dept. of Columbia Headquarters, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster of the Alaska Relief Expedition. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

Acting Hosp. Steward George H. Arnold, now on duty at Fort Sherman, Idaho, will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for temporary duty to relieve Hosp. Steward Wilfred H. Schuyler, who will proceed to Fort Sherman, Idaho, for duty. (S. O. 2, D. C., Jan. 5.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. P. N. Merzick will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (Fort Porter, Jan. 10.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.
Pvt. George Hackett, F. 3d Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.
The leave granted 2d Lieut. James S. Parker, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Jan. 5.)

2d Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, 4th Cav., is relieved from further duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map ordered by the Secretary of War, and will proceed to join his proper station. (S. O. 125, D. Cal., Dec. 31.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.
2d Lieut. William S. Valentine, 5th Cav., is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 3, D. T., Jan. 7.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.
1st Lieut. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., is detailed, vice 1st Lieut. Michael M. McNamie, 9th Cav., relieved, to witness the issue of annuity goods to Indians at the Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., during the remainder of the current fiscal year. (S. O. 1, D. P., Jan. 3.)

7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.
Leave for twenty days to take effect about Jan. 18, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward L. King, 7th Cav., (Fort Grant, Ariz.) (S. O. 119, D. Colo., Dec. 30.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.
The following transfers are made in the 10th Cav.: Capt. William H. Beck, from Troop M to Troop E; Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., from Troop E to Troop M; 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, from Troop D to Troop L; 2d Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, from Troop L to Troop D. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

Leave for six months, to take effect on or about Feb. 20, 1898, is granted Capt. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., having reported at Fort Custer, Mont., from leave, will proceed to the new station of his troop, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 164, D. D., Dec. 27.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Jan. 3, 1898, is granted 1st Lieut. Letcher Hardeman, Q. M., 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 166, D. D., Dec. 30.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.
The leave for seven days granted Capt. John M. K. Davis, 1st Art., is extended three days. (S. O. 4, D. E., Jan. 6.)

1st Lieut. John Pope, 1st Art., is appointed Adjutant, Exchange Officer and Post Treasurer. (Jackson Barracks, Dec. 25.)

Add. 2d Lieut. W. S. Overton, 1st Art., is appointed Quartermaster and Commissary. (Jackson Barracks, Dec. 25.)

Sergt. Paul McLees, Battery D, 1st Art., is appointed Acting Sergeant Major. (Jackson Barracks, Dec. 30.)

Corp. F. C. Braden, M. 1st Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (St. Francis Barracks, Jan. 6.)

2d Lieut. F. W. Coe, 1st Art., is appointed Adjutant, Post Treasurer, Librarian, Secretary of Lyceum, and Recruiting Officer. (Key West Barracks, Jan. 1.)

Corps. F. C. Braden and H. S. Williams have been promoted Sergeants, and Artificer P. Mueller and Pvt. Emil Wolf appointed Corporals in Battery M, 5th Art.

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Corp. R. Mason, B, 2d Art., and guard, will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Adams, Jan. 10.)

Lance Corp. J. P. Kirk, H, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

We are in receipt of a well compiled, neat roster of non-commissioned officers of the 2d U. S. Artillery, and note a number of veterans in the list. Sergt. Maj. Edward J. Owens has held the position since December, 1882; Principal Musician Frank Boidy since October, 1883; Sergt. Jacob Long, Battery G, since June, 1882. These are a few samples.

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, 4th Art., is relieved from duty at post. 2d Lieut. A. S. Fleming is detailed Instructor in Post School. 1st Lieut. F. S. Strong, Adj., is appointed Recruiting Officer. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 4.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Artificer F. E. Roth, L, 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. Joseph Lanzon, B, 5th Art., recently tried by a general court at Fort Slocum for absence from guard mounting, has been reduced and mulcted \$20.

1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

2d Lieut. Jas. N. Pickering, 1st Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map and will join his station. (S. O. 125, D. Cal., Dec. 31.)

2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

James Kennedy, Private, Co. C, 2d Inf., Fort Harrison, shot himself through the head while in a despondent mood, Jan. 6.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, 2d Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Jan. 8.)

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, 5th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (S. O. 7, D. E., Jan. 10.)

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Charles G. Penney, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Jan. 3.)

Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, 6th Inf., will witness payment of troops on December muster. (Fort Thomas, Jan. 4.)

Corp. W. J. Browne has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. Hans Wensthoff appointed Corporal, in Co. H, 6th Inf.

8th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JAMES J. VAN HORN.

The fifteen days' leave granted 1st Lieut. James R. Lindsay, 8th Inf., is extended five days. (S. O. 1, D. P., Jan. 3.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George W. Kirkman, 8th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

2d Lieut. E. F. Koehler, 9th Inf., is placed in charge of the general mess during the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 5.)

Lieut. H. D. Wise, 9th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 10.)

10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

2d Lieut. Robert S. Offley, 10th Inf., Fort Reno, O. T., will proceed to Fort Sill, O. T., to be attached to Co. D, 10th Infantry, for duty. (S. O. 2, D. M., Jan. 4.)

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The leave granted Capt. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

The following appointment was on Jan. 4 made in Co. F, 11th Infantry: Lance Corp. Daniel G. Knowlton, to be Corporal, vice Gehrs, discharged.

The following appointment was on Jan. 1 made in Co. E, 11th Infantry: Lance Corp. Henry D. Harrington, to be Corporal, vice Davies, discharged, and on the same date in Co. H, Corp. Stephen W. Clancy, was promoted Sergeant, vice Downey, discharged, and Pvt. Daniel Crowley was appointed Corporal, vice Clancy, promoted.

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. Thos. Dolin, K, 13th Inf., is detailed Drill Instructor of Recruits. (Fort Slocum, Jan. 2.)

16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.
The leave granted Capt. William C. McFarland, 16th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

The leave for seven days, granted 1st Lieut. Walter K. Wright, 16th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 7, D. E., Jan. 10.)

19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf., is extended three months. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

20th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

In complying with par. 3, S. O. 282, A. G. O., Dec. 2, 1897, Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A., will be accompanied by 1st Lieut. John L. Sehon, 20th Inf., A. D. C., to Savannah, Ga., and return. (S. O. 119, D. Colo., Dec. 30th.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles R. Howland, 20th Inf., is extended twenty-one days. (S. O. 4, D. M., Jan. 6.)

23d INFANTRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

Leave for twenty-three days is granted 1st Lieut. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d Inf. (S. O. 1, D. T., Jan. 3.)

The leave granted Capt. Edward B. Pratt, 23d Inf., is extended eighteen days. (S. O. 2, D. T., Jan. 5.)

The following transfers are made in the 23d Infantry: 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hagadorn, from Co. F to H; 1st Lieut. John R. M. Taylor, from Co. K to F; 1st Lieut. George D. Moore, from Co. H to K. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.

1st Lieut. J. D. Leitch, 24th Inf., is relieved from the operation of par. 2, S. O. 100, c. s., D. Colo., detailing him as member of G. C. M., to meet at Fort DuChesne, Utah, Jan. 5, 1898, and 1st Lieut. Archibald A. Cabanis, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, is detailed in his stead. (S. O. 119, D. Colo., Dec. 30.)

25th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th Inf., is relieved from the duties assigned him in par. 1, S. O. 138, c. s., D. D., and Maj. Theodore J. Wint, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont., is detailed to witness the issues of annuity goods to the Indians at the Fort Peck Agency, Mont. (S. O. 167, D. D., Dec. 31.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf., is extended ten days. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 4, 1898. Detail: Maj. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav.; Capt. George H. Evans, 10th Cav.; Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav.; Capt. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Smith, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Albright, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William T. Johnston, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., 10th Cav.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 164, D. D., Dec. 27.)

At Fort Harrison, Mont., Jan. 4, 1898. Detail: Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; Capt. John K. Waring, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph P. O'Neil, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John L. Hines, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Howard W. French, 25th Inf.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 165, D. D., Dec. 29.)

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 4, 1898. Detail: Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee, 1st Inf.; Capt. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; Capt. Joseph M. Califf, 3d Art.; Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Chas. D. Palmer, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieutenant William M. Crofton, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Thomas G. Carson, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Dennis E. Nolan, 1st Inf.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 125, D. Cal., Dec. 31.)

Garrison C. M., St. Francis Barracks. Detail: Capt. F. J. Ives and W. P. Van Ness and Lieuts. A. Todd and G. W. Van Deusen. (St. Francis Barracks, Jan. 7.)

At West Point, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1898. Detail: Maj. William F. Spurgin, 23d Inf.; Capt. James L. Lusk, C. E.; Capt. William B. Gordon, O. D.; Capt. John B. Belinger, A. G. M.; Capt. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, C. E.; 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, O. D.; 1st Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Jens Bugge, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. George Blakely, 2d Art.; Judge Adv. (H. Q. A., Jan. 10.)

At Fort Warren, Jan. 12. Detail: Capt. John C. Scantling, 2d Art.; Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Alexander D. Schenck, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, 2d Art.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 5, D. E., Jan. 7.)

Maj. John R. Myrick, 5th Art., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M., to meet at Savannah, Ga., by War Department order of Dec. 2, 1897, published in par. 3, S. O. 282, Dec. 2, 1897, H. Q. A., vice Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf., relieved. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

At Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Jan. 7, 1898. Detail: Col. Charles E. Compton, 4th Cav.; Maj. Allen Smith, 1st Cav.; Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James N. Munro, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, Adj., 4th Cav.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 2, D. Cal., Jan. 5.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1898. Detail: Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, 5th Art.; Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. William F. Hancock, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. George LeR. Irwin, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Clarence H. McNeil, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. William R. Hamilton, 5th Art.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 8, D. E., Jan. 11.)

CHANGES OF STATION.

In connection with the changes of stations of troops of the 5th Cavalry, under the provisions of G. O. 26, series 1897, from these headquarters, the following is ordered: Each troop will be provided with two six-mule teams and wagons and one escort wagon from the post from which it moves. Troop G will time its departure from Fort Brown so as to reach Fort Ringgold by the 15th inst.; at Fort Ringgold it will be joined by Troop H, and both troops, under command of the senior officer present, will march so as to arrive at Fort McIntosh not later than Jan. 24; from that post Troop G will utilize Fort Sam Houston transportation to its new station, and Troop H will be provided with its quota from Fort McIntosh thence to Indian Ranch, at which point it will be met by transportation sent from Fort Clark, and the Fort McIntosh transportation will return to its station. Troops D and F, under command of the senior officer present, will leave Fort Sam Houston so as to reach Fort McIntosh not later than Jan. 24; and from that point they will use the Forts Ringgold and Brown transportation to their respective destinations. Upon arrival of Troop

It at Fort Clark, Troop C will leave for its new station, using post transportation as far as D'Hanis, where it will be met by transportation sent from Fort Sam Houston, and the Fort Clark transportation will then return to its post. The attention of all concerned is invited to the provisions of par. 983, Army Regulations, (S. O. 1, D. T., Jan. 3.)

To provide medical attendance for the troops of the 5th Cavalry in changing station, the following is ordered: Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg., taking Acting Hospital Steward Joseph Waters and one private of the Hospital Corps, with Red Cross ambulance properly equipped, from Fort Brown, will report to Capt. Homer W. Wheeler, 5th Cav., to accompany the command en route from Forts Brown and Ringgold to Fort McIntosh; at Fort McIntosh he will report to Capt. Earl D. Thomas, Cav., to accompany the troops under that officer's command to their destination, viz., Fort Ringgold and Fort Brown. 1st Lieut. James S. Wilson, Asst. Surg., Camp Eagle Pass, will report, not later than the 13th inst., to the Commanding Officer, Fort Sam Houston, to accompany Troops D and F from that post to Fort McIntosh; he will be furnished with a Red Cross ambulance properly equipped, from Fort Sam Houston and will be accompanied by Acting Hospital Steward James W. Strong and one private of the Hospital Corps. At Fort McIntosh he will report to the Commanding Officer Troop G and return with that command to Fort Sam Houston. He will then proceed, with his assistants and the ambulance to D'Hanis, where he will meet Troop C and report to the Commanding Officer thereof for services en route to this point; upon completion of this duty he will rejoin his station at Camp Eagle Pass. 1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnell, Asst. Surg., with Acting Hospital Steward Ernest Jenkes and one private of the Hospital Corps and Red Cross ambulance properly equipped, from Fort Clark, will accompany the transportation to be sent from that post to Indio Ranch, where he will meet Troop H, report to the Commanding Officer thereof, and return with that command to Fort Clark. He will then with the same detachment and equipment accompany Troop C as far as D'Hanis and from that point return to his station.

Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., Fort McIntosh, with Acting Hospital Steward Richard C. Noaks and one private of the Hospital Corps, and Red Cross ambulance, will accompany Troop H on its march from Fort McIntosh to Indio Ranch, from which point he will return to his station. During the absence of the medical officers from Forts Brown and McIntosh and Camp Eagle Pass, the Post Commanders are authorized to employ a civilian physician. (S. O. 2, D. T., Jan. 5.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of survey, to consist of Maj. C. A. H. McCauley, Q. M.; Capt. David J. Craigie, 12th Inf.; Capt. Gonzalez S. Bingham, Asst. Q. M., will assemble at the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pa., from time to time, for the purpose of ascertaining the responsibility for any deficiencies in or damages to property received at the depot during the remainder of the present calendar year. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6th.)

ALASKA DUTY.

Maj. J. W. Jacobs, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return on public business in connection with expedition for relief of Yukon miners. (S. O. 196, D. Col., Dec. 30.)

Capt. Bogardus Eldridge, 2d Lieut. Elmer W. Clark, and fifty enlisted men, 14th Infantry, selected by the Commanding Officer, post of Vancouver Barracks, under special instructions from these headquarters, are detailed for escort duty in Alaska. In the clothing, equipping and preparation of this detachment, Capt. Eldridge will be governed by the special instructions received from the Department Commander. 1st Lieut. Franklin M. Kemp, Asst. Surg.; Acting Hospital Steward John G. Abbie, and Pvt. William M. Coplan, Hospital Corps, are detailed for duty with the detachment and will report to Capt. Eldridge accordingly. The detachment will be held in readiness to proceed to Alaska, completely equipped and outfitted for the service required. (S. O. 196, D. Col., Dec. 30.)

1st Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav., will assume charge of the pack trains reporting from the Department of the Platte. The train, men and animals, will be thoroughly organized and outfitted for winter service in Alaska, including harness and appliances necessary to admit using the animals (in tandem) in hauling sleds, should that method of transport be found expedient. The train will be ready for the service indicated by Jan. 12. (S. O. 1, D. Col., Jan. 3.)

1st Lieut. James A. Ryan, 9th Cav., is assigned to duty with the pack train organized for service in Alaska, and will report to 1st Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav. (S. O. 1, D. Col., Jan. 3.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

JAN. 10.—2d Lieut. John William Furlong, 1st Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1897, vice Harman, 6th Cav., appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

1st Lieut. Jonas Aden Emery, 11th Inf., to be Captain, Dec. 16, 1897, vice Heistand, 11th Inf., appointed Assistant Adjutant General who resigns his line commission.

2d Lieut. Melville Shinn Jarvis, 4th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1897, vice Baxter, 5th Inf., appointed Assistant Quartermaster, who resigns his line commission.

2d Lieut. John William Heavey, 5th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1897, vice Emery, 11th Inf., promoted.

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department this week: Lieut. Col. S. M. Mansfield, C. E.; 2d Lieut. F. B. Watson, 19th Inf.; Capt. Geo. A. Zinn, C. E.; Maj. J. B. Quinn, C. E.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Baker, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. H. Davis, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. F. Massey, retired; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Castle, 16th Inf.; Col. G. M. Brayton, retired; Maj. R. L. Hoxie, C. E.; 1st Lieut. Henry Marcotte, retired; 1st Lieut. W. Weigel, 16th Inf.

The daily papers have furnished us with an outbreak of the Seminole Indians, and with a war with Spain, during the past week, but as both were over before we went to press, we refer our readers for particulars to the papers which have more room for bogus information than we can find.

Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th U. S. Inf., was married Jan. 12, at New Haven, Conn., to Miss Lilly Bartlett, the ceremony being performed at the residence of the bride's mother. The bride is a granddaughter of Audubon, the celebrated naturalist. After a short wedding tour the married couple will join at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

G. O. 1, JAN. 7, 1898, DEPT. OF COLORADO. In compliance with par. 11, S. O. 301, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Dec. 24, 1897, the undersigned assumes temporary command of the Department of the Colorado.

G. G. HUNTT, Col. 2d Cav.

CIRCULAR 1, JAN. 6, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes a list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the United States judicial districts in other States and Territories, in which each has complied with Sec. 2, Act of Aug. 13, 1894, and A. R. 577.

Capt. A. C. Ducat, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Archibald A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. N. Augustin, Jr., 24th Inf., will be relieved as members of the G. C. M. convened at Fort DuChesne, Utah, after the trial of Saddle Isaih Johnson, Troop F, 9th Cav. (S. O. 1, D. Colo., Jan. 3.)

Add. 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 7th Cav., will proceed from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty with Troop A, 1th Cavalry. (S. O. 1, D. Colo., Jan. 3.)

1st Lieut. John Cotter, and Add. 2d Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, 15th Inf., will proceed as soon as practicable from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for the field duty. (S. O. 1, D. Colo., Jan. 3.)

1st Lieut. William T. Littlebrant, 7th Cav., is granted leave for one month. (S. O. 1, D. Colo., Jan. 3.)

The leave for seven days granted Maj. A. H. Appel, Surg., extended ten days, is further extended one day. (S. O. 9, D. E., Jan. 13.)

Maj. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., will supervise payments on December muster. (Fort Monroe, Jan. 9.)

Corp. C. K. Crofts has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. E. H. Milford appointed Corporal in Battery I, 1st Art.

Pvt. F. A. Avondale, E, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Lance Corp. H. W. Smith, B, 17th Inf., has been appointed Corporal in Co. B, 17th Inf.

Trumpeter Frank Rankin, Troop F, 10th Cav., was on Jan. 1, appointed Corporal.

Leave for three days, to take effect Jan. 6, is granted 2d Lieut. Paul Reisinger, 10th U. S. Cav. (Fort Assiniboine, Jan. 5.)

1st Lieut. P. H. Albright, 25th U. S. Inf., is announced as commissary of the post, vice 1st Lieut. L. Hardeman Q. M., 10th U. S. Cavalry, relieved, to date Dec. 31. (Fort Assiniboine, Dec. 28.)

Pvt. William Dixon, 10th Cav., was on Jan. 1, appointed Corporal, vice Johnson reduced.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. William O. Johnson, from the 7th Inf., to the 2d Inf., Co. I; 1st Lieut. John B. Bennet, from the 2d Inf., to the 7th Inf., Co. C. (H. Q. A., Jan. 11.)

The following-named enlisted men, now at the stations designated, are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. John T. K. Walsh, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Comy, Sergt. Dennis W. Carroll, Fort Sill, O. T.; Corp. Patrick Kelly, Detachment of Ordnance, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Principal Musician Joseph B. Cassidy, 10th Inf., Fort Reno, O. T.; 1st Sergt. Charles J. Norbery, Co. F, 18th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Corp. George W. Smith, Co. F, 1st Inf., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (H. Q. A., Jan. 11.)

Ord. Sergt. Martin Dahl (appointed Jan. 11, 1898, from Sergeant Light Battery K, 1st Art.), now at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Emil Goetze. (H. Q. A., Jan. 11.)

Hosp. Steward Isaac C. Clarke, now at Fort Sill, O. T., is transferred to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (H. Q. A., Jan. 11.)

Hosp. Steward William C. Livingston (appointed Jan. 11, 1898), now at Fort Logan, Colo., is assigned to duty at that post. (H. Q. A., Jan. 11.)

The following transfers are made: Hosp. Steward John Jackson (appointed Jan. 11, 1898), now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Hosp. Steward Patrick Haughey (appointed Jan. 11, 1898), now at Fort Meade, S. D., to Boise Barracks, Idaho. (H. Q. A., Jan. 11.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the State Agricultural College of Oregon, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Dentler, 11th Inf. (H. Q. A., Jan. 12.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James G. Harbord, 5th Cav., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Jan. 12.)

Leave for three months, on account of sickness, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect Jan. 21, is granted Maj. William H. Rexford, Ord. Storekeeper. (H. Q. A., Jan. 12.)

Maj. Henry M. Adams, C. E., is detailed temporarily as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, appointed by W. D. order of Oct. 25, 1888, published in S. O. No. 249, series of 1888, H. Q. A., during the absence on leave of Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E. (H. Q. A., Jan. 12.)

Corp. John Dillon, Co. E, 15th Inf., is transferred to the Signal Corps as Sergeant, to date Jan. 11, 1898. (H. Q. A., Jan. 12.)

Leave for two days is granted Asst. Surg. E. C. M. Godfrey. (Fort Mott, Jan. 12.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Jan. 10.)

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d Art. (Fort Wadsworth, Jan. 13.)

Sergt. J. A. Favier, M, 2d Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Fort Warren, Jan. 13.)

Capt. H. W. Hubbell, 1st U. S. Art., will spend a leave at St. Augustine, Fla.

Rear Adml. John G. Walker, U. S. N., retired, chairman of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, has sent to the Secretary of State a letter asking for an additional appropriation of \$100,000 for the work of his commission, and it will be sent to Congress.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported among the arrivals at the Elbitt House for the week ending Jan. 12, 1898: Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. S. M. Mansfield, U. S. A.; Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A.; Lieut. Glenn H. Davis, U. S. A.; Lieut. E. L. Butts, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. L. Roberts, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, U. S. N.; Maj. R. L. Hoxie, U. S. A.

Orders were issued this week from the War Department to have a portion of the Yukon relief expedition leave on the steamer Elder, which was to leave Portland, Ore., Friday, for Skagway and Dyea. Eight men, with equipment, tents and provisions and 51 pack mules, will constitute this party. Fifty men from Co. H, 14th Infantry, under command of Capt. Bogardus Eldridge, and 2d Lieut. E. W. Clark, 14th Inf., will follow on the steamer Oregon with 250 tons of provisions and 100 mules, on Jan. 23. Capt. and Asst. Q. M. Geo. Ruhlen will have charge of transportation.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

The garrison of Fort Monroe has been very gay for the past ten days. The fleet being in and the hotels very well filled with guests, a very early season of gaiety is predicted. Several beautiful entertainments have already been given. Adml. Sicard gave two lovely luncheons on board the New York. His guests at the first, which was given last Friday, included Col. and Mrs. Frank, Lieut. and Mrs. Wiasser, Mrs. Hollister, and Lieut. Martin. The table was beautifully decorated with flowers and fruit. At the second luncheon, which was given in honor of Mrs. Cowles (née Roosevelt) and wife of Capt. Cowles, in command of the Fern, the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick, Col. and Mrs. Marye, Col. Hasbrouck, Lieut. and Mrs. Harlow, Capt. West and Dr. Brennan. The band on board the New York played delightful music all during luncheon.

On Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Ludlow gave a dinner party at the Chamberlin to Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick, Adml. Sicard and Capt. West.

On Tuesday Mrs. McMahon entertained at a beautiful "tea" given for her sister, Miss Bache. Mrs. McMahon had assisting her Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Marye, Mrs. Hero and Miss Hayden, Mrs. March and Mrs. Brown.

Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick entertained on board the U. S. S. New York on Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 5:30 p. m. Although the weather was stormy a great many ventured out on board the ship.

Col. and Mrs. Marye entertained a large dinner party at the Hotel Chamberlin on Wednesday night in honor of Mrs. Hollister, from California. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Wiasser, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Hoskins, Miss Patterson and Lieut. Lemly.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, of New York, are guests at the Chamberlin. Mrs. Howland has been quite an invalid, but is improving very much since her arrival here.

Miss Jean Hoskins has been visiting in Richmond, Va., where she has had a number of beautiful functions given for her.

FORT CROOK, NEB.

Jan. 8, 1898.

Miss Helen Koerper left for Chicago to attend school on Jan. 3.

Mr. Howard Sharpe left on Tuesday, Jan. 4, for Wooster, Ohio, where he has been attending.

Lieut. Taylor and family left for Athens, Ga., on Jan. 3d.

Dr. and Mrs. Koerper left on Jan. 4 for the South, where they go for the benefit of the doctor's health.

Lieut. Dean Howard, Assistant Surgeon, is expected to take station at Fort Crook this coming week.

As is the usual custom the officers went in full dress uniform to pay their respects to Col. and Mrs. Wickoff on New Year's day.

The Nelson A. Miles command held their second annual ball on New Year's eve in the mess hall. There were numbers present and it was a great success. A fine supper was served.

New Year's night Col. Patterson entertained Dr. Koerper and family at dinner.

Miss Jenks from Chicago is visiting Mrs. Crittenden. We understand that a number of entertainments are to be given in her honor.

Capt. and Mrs. Mosher entertained Capt. and Mrs. Crittenden, Miss Jenks and Lieut. Wolf at dinner on the evening of Jan. 5. Capt. and Mrs. Lockwood entertained the young people at cards in honor of Miss Jenks Thursday night, Jan. 6. Mrs. Crittenden won the head prize and Mrs. Hodges the lone hand. Mr. Patten carried off both the gentlemen's head and lone hand prizes. Thursday Mrs. Jones gave a very pretty dinner and had for her guests Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Patterson and Lieut. Wolf.

A petty officer writes to the "Herald" that the commissary mess system on board the Texas is a distinct and positive success, and the crew, to a man, will echo the truth of this assertion. The men to-day are feeding better and at less expense to themselves than ever before, and men of long service are loud in the praise of the system now obtaining.

The Controller of the Treasury has decided that under the provisions of the last appropriation for the National Military Park at Gettysburg, the proceeds from leases of lands in the park for agricultural purposes may be expended under the authority of the Secretary of War for the maintenance of the park, but the term "proceeds" shall not be construed to mean income from any other sources than leases.

On account of the reported disturbances in the Seminole Nation, in Indian Territory, this week, Brig. Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Missouri, was notified by the War Department to keep in close touch with the situation and order a detail of the 1st Cavalry from Fort Reno, to the scene of the disorder, if necessary. Gen. Brooke, on Thursday, reported that the disturbance had been magnified and there are no indications of a general uprising, and he would send no troops unless further developments should require it.

Comdr. B. H. McCalla, commanding the Marblehead, has reported to the Navy Department from Port Tampa, Fla., that while at small arms practice on Wednesday, four men of the Marblehead were injured by an explosion, two of them very severely. The injured men were moved to the Marine Hospital near by. In unloading some of the men pulled the triggers instead of the springs to release the load. It is reported that Mrs. McCalla, who was visiting on board, was slightly wounded by a flying splinter.

Owing to the serious outlook of affairs in Havana on Wednesday, Jan. 12, orders were issued by the Navy Department to the battleship Maine to be in readiness to proceed to Havana at a moment's notice. While subsequent reports indicated a more pacific condition of affairs than was anticipated, the orders to the Maine have not been rescinded. She is entirely at the disposal of Consul General Lee, and should he consider that American interests require the presence of a warship at Havana, he is empowered to cable, Capt. C. D. Sigbee, her commander, to come. It is recognized by the President and Consul General Lee that the occasion of the Maine's going to Havana must be most urgent. It is well understood that as a result of her presence in Havana harbor, some overt act might be committed, precipitating hostilities between the United States and Spain which both countries desire to avoid. The Department also objects to exposing officers and men to infection from dangerous diseases in the Cuban port.

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The nitrocellulose smokeless powder now being intro-
duced into the naval service, as stated last week, has
been thoroughly tested in the smallest guns with satis-
factory results. The new powder is a special variety of
nitrocellulose, and it is guaranteed not to deteriorate
with age, nor to lose its efficiency through climate
changes. Contracts for a large supply of this powder
have been made with the Duponts of Wilmington and
the California Powder Works. Nearly 100,000 pounds
of the new explosive have been delivered and issued to
the various ships in commission. Capt. Charles O'Neil,
chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, describes the powder
as "a colloid of extreme toughness," that turns progres-
sively in a very regular manner, and which may be con-
verted directly into smokeless powder. "It decomposes
when turned wholly," he adds, "into gaseous products,
and possesses a high ballistic efficiency." Capt. O'Neil
states that with the new form of colloid velocities of
about 2,500 foot-seconds have been obtained with 5 and
6-inch rapid-fire guns. By this is meant that the pro-
jectiles of the above caliber guns are given velocities of
2,500 feet per second at the time of leaving their pieces.

The bound volume of "The Century" which last ap-
pears is Vol. LIV, showing that this popular monthly has
reached a goodly age, though it shows every sign of the
lusty vigor of youth. This volume contains the numbers
for the six months ending with October, 1897, and has
the last sixteen chapters of Dr. Weir Mitchell's fine
novel of "Hugh Wynne"; all of Gen. Horace Porter's
"Campaigning with Grant"; "Days of Jeanne D'Arc,"
an admirable and realistic story by Mary Hartwell Cath-
erwood, a beautifully illustrated article upon St. Gau-
dens, showing some of his best work, and a great number
of other interesting and valuable articles to which we
have called attention from time to time as they ap-
peared. "The Century" is one of the very best of the
numerous monthlies and it seems to thrive on the vigor-
ous rivalry to which it is subjected. There are many
magazines, but only one "Century."



ESTABLISHED IN 1856
Potted Meats,
Lunch Meats,
Boneless Hams,
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Game,
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Its pliability and fineness of finish compares
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quality, color and perfect fit guaranteed.

Our introductory price is \$10.

OEHM & CO., Army & Navy Outfitters.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.
SEND FOR SAMPLES AND CATALOGUE.

The two handsome half-yearly volumes of "St. Nicho-
las' Magazine" contain the numbers from November, 1896,
to October, 1897, inclusive. The serial stories included
here are "A Boy I Knew," by Lawrence Hutton; "June's
Garden," by Marion Hale; "The Last Three Soldiers,"
by Wm. Henry Shelton; "The True Story of Marco
Polo," by Noah Brooks; "Master Skylark," by John Ben-
nett; "Miss Nina Barrow," by Frances Courtenay Bay-
lor. These, with the wealth of other matter, and the
numerous spirited illustrations furnish as great a varie-
ty of interesting reading as is to be found anywhere with-
in equal compass.

The Townsend Library, now the property of Columbia
University, New York, is a scrapbook of information con-
cerning the Civil War, appearing in the papers of that
day, and it furnishes valuable information for the his-
torian. Its author has numerous testimonials to its
value, including those from General Grant, General
Miles, General FitzJohn Porter, the Comte de Paris,
General Schofield, General M. C. Meigs, General O. O.
Howard, General Egbert L. Viele, General Wade Ham-
pton and General Beauregard. With the Compendium or
Digest, it numbers 120 volumes. Ninety of these con-
tain the newspaper and magazine articles and the others
the Digest. Altogether there are 34,000 pages, the vol-
umes being bank ledgers in size, containing 600 pages
each.

The popularity of our Navy is shown by the simultane-
ous appearance of three Naval stories. One, by Mollie
Elliot Seawell, is entitled "Twelve Naval Captains, being
a Record of Certain Americans who made themselves im-
mortal," New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. (Price,
\$1.25). It is a comprehensive record of American naval
captains from 1776 to 1815 by a writer whose previous
works, "Little Jarvis" among them, ensure a cordial re-
ception for whatever she may write. This volume tells
in a graphic way the story of Paul Jones, Dale, Truxtun,
Bainbridge, Preble, Decatur, Somers, Hull, Stewart,
Perry, Macdonough and Lawrence. A portrait of each
of the heroes is given with his life. The other two books
referred to are by James Barnes, the author of "Naval
Engagements in the War of 1812," and other works. One
is a biography of "Commo. Bainbridge, from the Gun-
room to the Quarterdeck" (D. Appleton & Co.); the other
is entitled "Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors; Tales of
1812" (The Macmillan Co. Price, \$1.50). The last con-
tains numerous illustrations by R. F. Zogbaum and Car-
lton T. Chapman. The stories are familiar ones, some of
them at least, but they are told with such spirit as to
give them new interest. The life of Bainbridge has nu-
merous illustrations by George Gibbs and others, among
them the scimitar presented by Sidi Mohammed D'Ghiers,
the sword presented by General Hisslop, and a miniature
portrait of Mrs. Bainbridge, all reproduced from origi-
nals in the possession of Commo. Bainbridge's descend-
ants. From the same source the author has obtained
unpublished letters and papers and a personal knowledge
which give increased interest to his story. It is an ad-
mirable story of a noble hero, to which the author im-
parts a new flavor.

**IVORY
SOAP**

The traveler who
would thoroughly
enjoy his toilet and
bath must carry a
half cake in his toi-
let case.

99⁴⁴/₁₀₀ PERCENT PURE

The tradesmen of Newport indignantly deny the reports
that residents of the vicinity of Fort Adams are likely to
be annoyed by the firing of the mortar battery there
after next spring and suffer damage in broken windows,
glassware and light furniture. To the patriotic citizens
of Newport the sound of the reverberations of national
mortars should be a lullaby of peace. They can rest
secure in the reflection that their homes are efficiently
guarded from a foreign foe so long as our brave artillery-
men are at their guns. It is true that we are getting
more guns than artillerymen, but we hope that the in-
fluential citizens of Newport are exerting themselves to
remedy this defect.

We have already noticed the first volume of "The
Royal Navy; a History from the Earliest Times to the
Present," edited by Mr. William Laird Clowes. The sec-
ond volume is rapidly approaching completion. It covers
the interesting period of our wars with the Dutch. Capt.
Mahan has now almost completed his contribution to this
work, which deals with the major operations of the
British Navy 1760-1793, and will extend to over 200
pages of Volume III. Writing to Messrs. Sampson Low,
the publishers, after Volume I. appeared, Capt. Mahan
said: "You have a tremendous undertaking in hand, and
I wish you all the success your nation ought to give
you as a matter of patriotism."

The War Department has been informed by 1st Lieut.
D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., who was sent to Lapland to
secure reindeer for the Klondike relief expedition, that
a steamer had been chartered for the transportation of a
large number of reindeer to the United States, and that
it was expected that he would sail for New York on
Jan. 20. No apprehension is felt at the Department at
the non-receipt of any recent news or report from Capt.
P. H. Ray, 8th Inf., detailed to reconnoiter the Yukon
country. The last report received from him was dated
early in October, and it is supposed that since then he
has spent his time either at Dawson, Circle City or Fort
Yukon, and that he had not completed his report of ob-
servations, or that it forwarded to the Department, it
had miscarried in some way.

The Columbus "Herald," referring to a bill introduced
by Mr. Cummings to regulate the pay of Army printers,
says: "The soldier who does all the typesetting, making
up and press kicking, in an ordinary military office, be-
sides acting as devil, copyholder and janitor, carrying
his own fuel from a cellar dark as Erebus, and sweeping
out the real estate brought in by the shoes of people
who drop in occasionally to congratulate him on his easy
life, does not usually have much time to play checkers or
go to the matinee. And when he has plenty of drills,
parades and inspections thrown in, he is not usually
troubled with sleeplessness when he reaches his bunk
after indulging in an evening ramble to get the kinks out
of his lower limbs."

A correspondent of the New York "Times" calls atten-
tion to the results of rationally carried out sanitation
as shown by recently published health statistics of Eu-
ropean armies. Between the years 1868 and 1897 the
cases of illness fell 42 per cent, that is, that now about
23,000 fewer men fall ill every year than formerly. Dur-
ing that same period the entire mortality decreased 65
per cent, that is, during their time of military service
2,200 fewer men died. These good results have been
achieved partly by progress in sick nursing, partly by
the more extensive knowledge and application of hy-
giene as a preventive, to which must be added the im-
provements in clothing, training, housing, and the care of
the body. Besides these things, mention must be made
of the Röntgen rays, the discovery of which has proved
so advantageous in military surgery, as with their aid
we can now find fractures, bullets, and fragments of
missiles which without them would have been undis-
coverable.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Subscription, \$6 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4 each copy; clubs ordering 10 or more, \$3 each copy. Club rates are strictly in advance. The offer of the club rates is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$6 a year. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign Postage, \$1 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post-office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if required. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the "Journal."

To Advertisers.

The "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," established in 1863, during the Civil War, is the best known and most widely distributed of Service periodicals, and is the only one containing a special department for the National Guard. It contains much more reading matter than any other, and an examination will show that it is incomparably the best Service paper in this country.

To its subscription list have been added at various times the subscription lists of the "Army and Navy Gazette," and the "United Service" Magazine, of Philadelphia, and the "Army and Navy Gazette," of Washington. The circulation of the "Journal," always larger than that of any other American paper of its class, has been steadily growing of a year, and now largely exceeds that of any other Service periodical in the United States. It reaches a valuable class of readers scattered over the world and not accessible through other mediums.

Standard of measurement: 14 Agate lines to the inch. Standard width columns (four on page), \$5.00 per line per annum, \$3.00 per line six months, \$2.00 per line three months, 80 cts. per line one month, 25 cts. per line one issue. Editorial page (three columns on page), \$8.00 per line per annum, \$5.00 per line six months, \$3.00 per line three months, \$1.25 per line one month, 40 cts. per line one issue. Reading notices, 50 cts. per line, Agate.

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THE PERSONNEL BOARD ANTICIPATED.

The last report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy publishes the report of a special committee, of which J. W. Miller, a graduate of the Academy and commander of the New York Naval Militia, was chairman. This committee recommend that the requirements for admission be extended to include some of the naval history of the United States, a general knowledge of the ships named after the locality in which the candidate resides and small arms drill. The committee say: "While the Naval Academy is to-day graduating alumni second to none of those from any college in the country in technical knowledge and scientific ability, it is not sending into the service the best sea officer possible, considering the time and money expended on his education. The evil must lie either in the theoretical studies, or perhaps rather in the trend of thought, which has permeated many educational institutions during the past few years, and which has exerted an influence in the Navy as well as in the other walks of life. This influence places scientific attainment above the study of man; it advances theories against practice; it produces critics instead of leaders; it places personal preference above patriotic devotion. As applied to the Navy in general, we find undermining evils of a most definite character, which should be at once eradicated.

"A curriculum of four years is certainly sufficient to fit the young men for all subordinate work on board even a modern man-of-war. Each and every graduate after a four years' course, alike for all, and under exactly similar conditions, would then enter the service and could be assigned to alternating duty, either on deck, the engine room, in command of the police of the ship, or in charge of the purchasing and commissary of the vessel. In short, the graduate becomes a naval officer, entering the wardroom as an ensign, trained to habits of command, and associating at a proper age under like circumstances with his brother officers of higher rank. The present staff of the Navy asks for lineal rank; in this way each alumnus has it. The line wishes homogeneity on board the ships; it thus obtains it. The country demands the strictest discipline and submission to one-man power, and it gains it; differences occasioned by present rival claims of different corps cease to exist: the staff disappears, and the all-round man comes to the front.

"Post-graduate courses, either at the Naval Academy, the War College, or the Torpedo Station, will train the special minds of those men who, after experience at sea, desire to perfect themselves on scientific lines, and may be used to educate a small corps of experts, which should be entirely divorced from the hardships as well as from the rank and promotion of the seafaring Navy. This corps of experts should include the present so-called constructors, engineers and civil engineers, as well as the officers who wish to devote their lives to the construction of armor and to ordnance."

This last, it will be observed, is directly in a line with the recommendations of the Roosevelt board.

THE DRY DOCK SCANDAL.

The value of the repeated warnings given by the "Army and Navy Journal" prior to the acceptance of Dry Dock No. 3, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has at last become apparent and had our warnings been heeded by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks Congress would not have been called upon to appropriate the enormous sums of money which will be required to rehabilitate this structure.

There has been already appropriated and expended the sum of \$100,000, and from present indications a like sum or possibly a larger one will be required. The contractors, T. & A. Walsh, and their bondsmen, we understand, have been released and unless fraud can be proven and the burden of proof is upon the Government, neither the contractors nor their bondsmen can be held liable, nor can they be compelled to pay the cost of repair.

Fraud is always difficult to prove. Let us consider briefly some of the defects already developed in the Brooklyn dock.

It was supposed last May, when the Board appointed to inquire into the cause of the leakage and suggest the remedy, made its report, that the leakage was due largely, if not wholly, to damage done to the row of sheet piling at the end of the apron by the bucket of the dredge employed in dredging the entranceway. Recent examinations, made possible by the construction of the coffer dam, show that the outer row of sheet piling at the end of the apron, is a sham; several pieces have been drawn, and instead of having a penetration of 47 feet, as required by the specifications, were but from four feet to sixteen feet long, and not a single piece, so far as could be seen, had been fastened at the head to the cross floor, a very serious omission. It is fair to infer that but little, if any, of this sheet piling is of the required length, and therefore this outer piling cutoff, the most important of all, practically does not exist. Thus there is nothing to prevent the water passing under the apron; but there are three other cutoffs across the abutments and if effective these should have prevented the passage of the water into the dock proper.

It has been shown by test that when water is in the interior of dock (the caisson being in place), and the space between caisson and coffer dam emptied, that the water passes under or through the abutments on the bottom and flows into the space between the caisson, and doing thus the contention made by the "Army and Navy Journal" last May is proven, i. e., that the abutment cutoffs are all defective and we believe now, as stated then, that these abutments are undermined. It is known that there are voids beneath the concrete in the apron and it is reasonable and fair to assume that the same condition exists throughout the abutments.

In the interior of this dock, where the altars were forced off by the water pressure last May, the braces are exposed and are broken in many cases. These braces were weakened by notching to receive square timber altars, these being used instead of diagonally sawn altars, such as were used in Dock No. 2, in order to avoid patents covering same.

This is one point in which this dock is defective in design.

On Friday, Jan. 7, it was noticed that the earth back of the wing wall, on the easterly side of the dock was settling, carrying with it the crane tracks; water flowed into the pit between caisson and dam carrying with it fine sand, and the flow finally resulted in a cave-in. At the junction of the steps or altars with the abutment on the easterly side of the dock, the joint opened $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the top and on Monday last this opening had increased to three inches, showing that the abutments had settled and moved outward that distance.

A large part of the retaining wall has been broken and removed, the remainder being shored to save it if possible.

We believe that it will hardly be possible to save the abutments and it is more than probable that the whole entranceway must be rebuilt.

The defects herein mentioned are known to exist; what other sham work will be found, it is impossible to foretell.

Every prophecy made by the "Army and Navy Journal" with regard to this dock has been fulfilled and the Government would do well to investigate thoroughly and ascertain upon whom the responsibility should fall for this scandalous state of affairs.

The present system of administration of the dry docks and other public works of the Navy Department, by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is unintelligent, unbusiness-like, unwise and inexcusably absurd; it needs reorganizing, and needs it badly. Professional knowledge is an indispensable prerequisite to an intelligent and efficient administration of this important branch of technical work in the Naval service. The professional knowledge required comprises both the theoretical and practical, of a specially educated mind trained and experienced by life-long application. No technical corps in a military organization can be made more efficient than its official directive head.

It is, therefore, obviously essential to good administration that the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks should possess such superior qualifications and special fitness, technically, as will enable him to intelligently and properly consider and criticize the important engineering projects, plans, specifications, estimates, etc., submitted by his subordinates for his approval and action, as well as to critically inspect the works in detail while in progress of construction.

The Civil Engineer in charge during the time occupied by Walsh in building (?) this dock was A. G. Menocal. He should have known all about this defective work, we think, but as he is absent and should have an oppor-

tunity to explain his apparent negligence, we refrain from further comment.

If the contractor knew of it he is guilty of fraud and this point must be determined after an investigation, which, we believe, the Navy Department should at once undertake.

A board was appointed some days since to confer with Naval Constructor Bowles with reference to the continuance of repairs to this dock. The members of said board being Civil Engineers Endicott, Asserson and Chambers. As some of the work done by Mr. Gillies has proven defective, and Mr. Gillies did the work under Civil Engr. Asserson's supervision it seems a little singular that he should be called upon to pass, as it were, upon his own work.

The cost of this dock to date is \$635,033.34, and we predict that the expenditure of at least \$150,000 more will be necessary before it will be available to receive a battleship—a sad lesson for the Government and evidence of the folly of contracting with inexperienced persons, in the attempt to save a few dollars.

All of the dry docks accepted by the Bureau of Yards and Docks under its present head have proven more or less defective.

By the way, what has become of the Bunce Board? Why were not these dry dock experts called in to determine and apply a remedy in the case of Dry Dock No. 3? This is certainly the time for them to exploit their knowledge of the subject.

We believe that Congress will consider well before appropriating more money for repairs to this dock and the whole subject should receive thorough ventilation at its hands.

Mr. A. F. Yarrow, the well known builder of torpedo boats, who is visiting this country, was entertained at dinner at the Metropolitan Club, New York, on Saturday evening last, by Capt. W. H. Jaques, late of the Navy, and now president of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company. Among the guests were Mr. Yarrow's traveling companions, George H. Greenham and Frederick E. Ducknall; Louis Nixon, late of the Navy; Maj. W. H. Wiley, Charles R. Flint, E. H. Frost, Giles E. Taintor and L. R. Murphy. After the resources of this magnificent club's cuisine had been abundantly tested, including the amontillado of 1860, the Pierrier-Jouet of 1860 and the Mouton Rothschild of 1875, informal speeches were made, these taking the direction of a discussion of naval warfare, especially in its reference to the use of torpedo boats and submarine vessels. W. C. Church was called upon to give some account of John Ericsson's early studies in "subaquatic attack," and thus the discussion covered a period of nearly three-quarters of a century, from 1826, when the importance of this method of warfare "strongly presented itself" to the mind of Ericsson, down to the present era of the Yarrow torpedo boat and the Holland submarine boat. In 1854 Ericsson offered "to build a vessel that would blow half a dozen English or French screw ships out of the water." Sixteen years before this, in 1838, Ericsson suggested the essential features of the Whitehead torpedo.

Secretary Alger has signed a contract with the Snow and Ice Transportation Company to carry supplies to the starving miners in the Klondike. This company is the corporation controlling the snow locomotives designed especially to travel over such a road as that leading to the Klondike. Capt. D. L. Brainard, Subsistence Department, with fifty troops, will accompany the expedition which will probably start from Skagway early in February. Information received on Tuesday by Adj. Gen. Breck from Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, may have an effect upon the policy of the War Department in extending relief to the miners in the Klondike. Gen. Merriam reports that the passengers on the two steamers which have recently arrived from Alaska all state that there is no lack of food at Dawson and that the miners will get through the winter in safety.

General Kouropatkine, the governor of the trans-Caspian provinces of Russia, took occasion to declare recently in the presence of a party of English tourists visiting his capital of Askabad, that "the policy of our government in Central Asia, since the accession of the late Czar, has been eminently one of peace; and recourse has never been had to arms until every other means of attaining an object had failed. He said: "I am led to be explicit on these points by a sincere wish that the public may be convinced that we have a settled Asiatic policy which is in no way inimical to Great Britain; and that we are perfectly satisfied with our present boundaries. And I may claim to speak with authority, apart from my official position, for I have been personally concerned in all our important military and political movements in Central Asia for many years past."

A correspondent says: "I am glad to see the stand you advocate through your paper for the increase of the artillery. It will have to come, but it has been a long time coming. The people are gradually waking up. No body of men appreciate more fully the necessity of more artillery than the very men right here in the city of Boston, that we have been making artillerymen of for the past two years, viz., the 1st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, now 1st Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Artillery. They are strong friends of the regular artillery."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

A correspondent writing to the "Army and Navy Journal" from on board the practice ship Chase, of the Revenue Cutter Service, at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 7, says: "The cadets were given three days' leave at Christmas, which most of them spent in Charleston and enjoyed a pleasant holiday. The Captain, officers and cadets gave their last reception aboard ship on the afternoon of Dec. 31. It was the most enjoyable affair given aboard the Chase. Some of the officers of the U. S. S. Amphitrite were present. We expect to sail the last of this or the first of next week for Pensacola, Fla."

1st Asst. Engrs. Carl M. Green and George C. Farkell have been ordered to Pittsburg, Pa., on inspection duty. 1st Lieut. Nathaniel E. Cutchen has been ordered to the Hudson and 1st Asst. Engr. Charles H. Nash, detached from the Hudson and ordered to the Grant. 2d Lieut. Samuel B. Winram, Jr., has had his leave of absence extended ten days. Capt. Frederick M. Munger has been ordered to put the Manning in commission.

The following appointments in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate Jan. 10: William C. Myers of Tennessee, and Harry L. Taylor, of Maryland, to be 1st Assistant Engineers; Frederick C. Billard, of Maryland; Benjamin M. Chiswell, of Maryland; Harry G. Hamlet, of Massachusetts, and Bernard H. Camden, of West Virginia, to be 2d Lieutenants; Eben Barker, of Massachusetts; Ernest E. Mead, of Massachusetts; Geo. H. Mann, of Michigan; Albert H. Buhner, of California; Charles W. Cairnes, of Maryland, and Charles Satterlee, of Connecticut to be 3d Lieutenants.

The Senate on Jan. 12, confirmed the appointment of Oscar G. Haines, of New Jersey, to be a 3d Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service, and Robert F. Halpin, of New York, to be a 2d Assistant Engineer.

JAN. 10.—Capt. W. C. Conison, granted an extension of leave for four days.

2d Lieut. A. R. Hasson, ordered to the McLane.

JAN. 11.—Capt. C. A. Abbey, granted ten days' leave.

2d Lieut. S. B. Winram, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

1st Asst. Engr. C. F. Nash, granted twenty days' leave.

JAN. 12.—2d Asst. Engr. H. D. Glover, granted ten days' leave.

2d Lieut. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 23d Inf., will proceed from Fort Clark to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty with Co. G, 23d Inf. (S. O. 5, D. T., Jan. 10.)

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

At the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, held at the Navy Department on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1898, the following were elected officers and directors for the current year: President, Chief Constr. P. Hieborn; First vice-president, Chief Engr. G. W. Baird; Second vice-president, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Resident Directors—Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams, Comdr. J. E. Craig, Capt. M. C. Goodrell, U. S. M. C.; Comdr. J. N. Hemphill, P. A. Engr. H. P. Norton, Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, Prof. P. R. Alger, Prof. O. G. Dodge, Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, P. A. Engr. C. A. E. King, Prof. E. K. Rawson, Lieut. D. L. Wilson, Paymr. J. R. Carmody, Gunner G. Fouse, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Hawley, Surg. W. A. McClurg, Lieut. A. Sharp, Jr. Non-Resident Directors—Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Surg. H. B. Fitts; Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Comdr. W. I. Moore; Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., Lieut. K. Niles; Navy Yard, New York, Comdr. C. S. Sperry; Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., Lieut. W. P. Day; Naval Academy, Lieut. W. S. Benson; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Naval Constr. A. W. Stahl; Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., Lieut. J. B. Milton; North Atlantic Station, Lieut. C. H. Harlow; South Atlantic Station, Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh; European Station, Chief Engr. W. H. Harris; Asiatic Station, Med. Insp. A. F. Price; Pacific Station, Comdr. H. E. Nichols.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, the new Resident Board of Directors met, and elected Pay Insp. L. A. Frailey as secretary and treasurer. The following members were elected as the Pension Committee: Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams, Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, and Surg. W. A. McClurg. The presiding officer appointed Paymr. J. R. Carmody, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Hawley, and Prof. O. G. Dodge as the Finance Committee.

The report of the secretary and treasurer for the year 1897 showed that seventeen new members had been admitted during the year; one suspended member had been restored, three members had withdrawn; two were suspended, and eleven deaths had occurred.

The membership on July 1 was 833—paying the sum of \$3,690.10. The report of the Finance Committee showed a satisfactory condition of the books and accounts. The Pension Committee reported the result of their labors for the year and made certain suggestions, to which the attention of members specially is invited. The annual report is now in the hands of the printer and will be mailed to each member at an early day.

MURDER OF U. S. SEAMEN IN JAPAN.

Details of the murder of Frank Epps, the apprentice boy attached to the U. S. S. Olympia, are given by Rear Adml. McNair, in reports received at the Navy Department. The Admiral reports that Epps had been granted liberty with companions until 8 p. m., Dec. 12, when he left the harbor in a sampan and started for the Olympia. The crew of the British ship St. Enoch, saw three men struggling in a sampan about 8:15 that night and then heard cries for help. They also saw one of the men struck at with a stick of some kind and then pushed or thrown overboard. They sent a sampan to his assistance, but by the time they reached the spot, all was quiet and the sampan in which the row occurred had put out its light, and was hurrying away so fast that they could not overtake it, but they succeeded in picking up a cap with Epps's name on it. Ship's boats were sent out to drag for the body, which was recovered Dec. 13. The body was found to have a wound over the left eye. A board of inquest assembled by order of the Commander-in-Chief found that Epps had been murdered by person or persons unknown, by being pushed overboard out of a sampan, having been previously struck by a blow of sufficient force to produce insensibility. The Japanese authorities were at once notified through the United States Consul at Wagsaki, and if they have not found the guilty parties they hope to do so. Epps's body was buried on the afternoon of Dec. 17 in Usakami Cemetery, with appropriate Naval ceremonies and a headstone is being erected by his shipmates. In a letter transmitting the report of the Board of Inquest, Rear Adml. McNair says: "I am led to act the more rigorously in this case because of the fact that Wm. Montgomery, landsman, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Yorktown, was murdered in Nagasaki Harbor under similar circumstances on or about the night of Sept. 1 last, and that thus far his murderers have not been discovered or brought to punishment." Since mailing these reports Rear Adml. McNair has notified the Department by cable that one of Epps's murderers has been arrested.

REBUILDING THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

In a communication to the Senate and House Naval Committees, Secretary Long makes a strong plea for the rehabilitation of the Naval Academy, and asks Congress to approve the plan adopted by the Matthews Board for making it a school of modern design and proportions. He shows Congress that, as Capt. Cooper states, the Academy cannot be repaired further, and that the most sensible thing to do is to remove most of the buildings and erect others on a coherent and well considered plan. The attention of the committees is directed to the urgent necessity of prompt action, and to this end it is advised that provision be made for a new armory, to cost \$300,000, a new boathouse, to cost \$300,000, four rows of officers' quarters, to cost not exceeding \$60,000, a power house, to cost about \$100,000, and \$90,000 to provide the necessary electric lighting and to grade the grounds.

The Secretary recites the facts and recommendations contained in the reports which have led to his recommendation. These are a report of the Superintendent dated Nov. 23, 1897; the report of an examination of the buildings Civil Engr. Endicott was ordered to make; the report of a Board of which Commo. Matthews was senior member; the letter of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and another report by the Superintendent. Since this last report was made the following important buildings have been surveyed and found unsafe: The armory, which was abandoned until supported by the erection of heavy timber props along the western wall; the boathouse, which was declared unsafe for many of its original purposes and unworthy of repair, and the main recitation hall, now being demolished as a menace to life.

The Secretary says: "Inasmuch as it has become necessary to replace certain of the buildings at the Naval Academy, and in view of the general unsatisfactory condition of other structures now utilized in connection with the work at that institution, some rebuilding must be done in any case, and it seems clearly desirable that a coherent and well considered plan should be adopted in any work of reconstruction or rebuilding which may be authorized. Such a plan has been formulated and is set forth in some detail in the report of the Matthews Board.

"This plan is earnestly commended by the superintendent, and in its general features, at least, meets the approval of the Department. My purpose in inviting attention to this matter at the present time is to acquaint the committee fully with what is deemed to be a suitable general schedule upon which the rebuilding now necessary can be done in such a manner that, without interfering with the current routine of the Academy, each separate structure, as completed, will be found well suited, not only to the purpose, or purposes, for which it is specifically intended, but will also prove satisfactory in its practical and architectural relations to the entire system of buildings, which doubtless will ultimately be provided for the use of the Academy. It is believed that if the buildings now and heretofore from time to time required to meet imperative needs are erected according to a systematic and well-thought-out general plan, the ultimate expenditure which the Government will be called upon to bear will not be greater, while the results will be far more satisfactory than if the incidental and, in some sense, 'haphazard' methods pursued were to be continued.

"Upon this ground and in consideration of the place which the Naval Academy has occupied in the past as a national institution, and of the far more important field which it should occupy in the immediate future consequent upon the aspect of present naval development in this and other countries, I have the honor to recommend that the necessary appropriation be made. It would be poor economy to construct at great expense a numerous fleet of modern vessels of war, complicated in every feature, without at the same time making ample and generous provision for the training of a body of officers who shall possess the requisite technical skill to care for and handle them economically, safely, and should national emergency arise, effectively." He proposes the adoption of the following amendment to the pending naval appropriation bill: "And the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract for the construction at the Naval Academy of a building suitable for use as an armory, at a cost not to exceed \$300,000, a boathouse, not to exceed \$300,000; a power house, at a cost not to exceed \$100,000, four double houses for officers' quarters at a cost not to exceed \$60,000, and for grading, electric light wiring, removal of old buildings and preparing plans at a cost not exceeding \$90,000, and the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated toward the construction of the public works herein authorized."

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to ask Secretary Long to appear before it at its regular meeting next week in relation to the question of armor plate. The committee desires especially to secure his advice as to what course should be pursued in meeting the immediate demands of the Government for armor plate.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department this week: Comdr. B. S. Richards, Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, Capt. C. S. Cotton, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, Lieut. W. L. Rodgers, Lieut. C. H. Harlow, Naval Constr. Francis T. Bowles, Ensign Frank Marble, Capt. Yates-Stirling, Lieut. N. J. K. Patch.

The gunboat Nashville will take the place of the cruiser Raleigh on the European station. The Nashville is now fitting out at Norfolk and is expected to leave within the next few months for her new station. She will carry to Europe with her a draft of long-time men, who will be assigned to the cruiser San Francisco. The action of the Department in sending these men to the San Francisco shows that that vessel will remain as the flagship of the European station for some time to come.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, commanding the Maine, who conducted the final trial of the torpedo boat Dupont on Tuesday off Key West, reports: "Trial made entirely at sea and satisfactory, except possibly several minor fittings. No attempt made to get extreme speed. With three boilers 195 pounds mean pressure steam 17-10-inch mean air pressure, and mean revolutions, 357. The estimated speed was 26½ knots."

There is reason to believe that Comdr. T. F. Jewell, who will be promoted on Feb. 1 to the grade of Captain, will be assigned to the command of the Lancaster. Comdr. J. N. Hemphill, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is slated to succeed Comdr. H. E. Nichols, in command of the gunboat Bennington.

The Navy Department expects to relieve in the spring the cruiser Olympia as the flagship of the Asiatic station. It is impossible to say which vessel will be selected to succeed the Olympia, but the Maine is most prominently talked of in Naval circles.

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

(The dates of the orders given are the day upon which the orders are signed at the Navy Department.)

JAN. 6.—Lieut. G. H. Peters, ordered to the office of Naval Intelligence, Jan. 10.

Acting Gunner C. H. Sheldon, unexpired leave revoked and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

JAN. 7.—Med. Dir. R. H. Kidder, detached from the Medical Examining Board, Washington, Jan. 21, ordered home and wait orders.

Surg. A. G. Cabell, ordered to Navy Yard, Washington, Jan. 12. Examining Board M. S. and wait orders.

Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, ordered to Washington Yard, Jan. 20, unexpired leave revoked.

Lieut. G. R. Evans, detached from Naval Station, Newport, and ordered to the St. Mary's.

Med. Dir. B. H. Kidder, to be retired under Section 1444, R. S., Jan. 23.

JAN. 8.—Ensign C. D. Stearns, detached from the Bennington, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Ensign G. E. Geim, detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Bennington, per steamer of Jan. 15.

Asst. Engr. G. H. Shepard, retired, Jan. 8, article 1453, R. S.

Lieut. J. D. McDonald, order of Jan. 3, modified. Upon detachment from the St. Mary's he is ordered to the Monadnock temporarily, and then to the Monterey, when these vessels fall in with each other.

JAN. 10.—P. A. Engr. F. C. Bieg, detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Jan. 19, and ordered to Camden, N. J., on duty in connection with the Princeton, Jan. 20.

Lieut. F. L. Chapin, detached from the Indiana, Jan. 15, and granted three months' sick leave, with permission to delay reporting home.

JAN. 11.—Ensign W. A. Moffett, detached from the Enterprise and ordered to the Mohican, Jan. 22.

Ensign Yates Stirling, Jr., ordered to Newport News as Lieut. R. H. Galt's assistant.

JAN. 12.—Paymaster's Clerk B. McCarthy, appointed for the Maine on nomination of Paymr. C. M. Ray.

Paymaster's Clerk C. Van Leer, resignation accepted from Jan. 14.

Lieut. L. Flynn, ordered to Washington, Jan. 17, for examination, return and wait orders.

Ensign Yates Stirling, order Jan. 11 modified; ordered to New York for instruction in electricity.

Lieut. H. H. Barroll, ordered to New York, Jan. 19, for examination before the Board of Medical Survey and wait orders.

Chief Engr. F. A. Wilson, detached from the Union Iron Works, Jan. 20, ordered home and wait orders.

P. A. Surg. A. W. Dunbar, detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Nashville, Jan. 15; on arrival of the Nashville on the European station, ordered to the San Francisco.

Chief Engr. F. A. Wilson, to be retired Feb. 7, Section 1444, R. S.

Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee, to be retired Feb. 1, Section 1444, R. S.

Pay Dir. A. J. Pritchard, to be retired Feb. 12, Section 1444, R. S.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 31.—Capt. Harry K. White, ordered to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

JAN. 3.—2d Lieut. Geo. Richards, ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington.

JAN. 4.—2d Lieut. Theo. H. Low, of the Iowa, granted one week's leave.

JAN. 6.—1st Lieut. Chas. A. Doyen, granted three days' leave.

JAN. 6.—Capt. C. P. Porter, granted one month's extension of the leave granted him in orders from these headquarters under date of 6th ult.

1st Sergt. James Melville, at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., ordered retired from and after Feb. 1, 1898.

JAN. 13.—2d Lieut. George Richards, U. S. M. C., granted three weeks' leave from the 8th inst.

Maj. Green Clay Goodloe, Paymr. U. S. M. C., granted six days' leave from the 10th inst.

Capt. H. K. White, U. S. M. C., granted one month's leave of absence, with permission to apply for one month's extension.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

JAN. 10.—Asst. Naval Constructors Robert Stocker, Frank W. Hibbs, and Elliot Snow, to be Naval Constructors.

P. A. Surg. Francis W. F. Wieber, to be a Surgeon. Paymr. George H. Griffing, to be a Pay Inspector.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Just as soon as the Detroit completes her Dominican cruise, the Marblehead will start for Navassa Island, where she will make an investigation into charges of ill-treatment of laborers employed thereon.

Officials of the Navy Department are casting about for some ship to take the place of the Olympia, as the flagship of the Asiatic station. The boilers of the Olympia require retubing and she is being kept in Japanese ports safe from rough weather. There is no vessel on the Pacific station that can be assigned to duty in Chinese waters. The Baltimore is at Honolulu. It has been reported that the battleship Oregon will go to China, but this is denied at the Department. The repairs to the Charleston will be completed in the spring, but she is not considered suitable for a flagship. Present indications point to the Maine, now assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron, as the only suitable vessel available to relieve the Olympia.

The gunboat Concord left San Francisco last Saturday for Honolulu on route to China. Her stay at Honolulu will be only long enough for her to renew her coal supply. Upon arrival on the Asiatic station she will be assigned to duty at such point on the Chinese coast as she can best serve American interests.

The Navy Department has been making experiments with manganese steel plates for gun shields and it has been found that these plates were fully equal to nickel steel plates for thicknesses suitable for light shields and cost only one-quarter as much.

A number of cases against the United States brought by Mates in the Navy for commutation of rations are now pending in the Court of Claims. The cases are brought under Sections 1579-1585, Revised Statutes, and in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court vs. Fuller. The claimants and amounts claimed are as follows: Mate W. W. Beck, \$1,501.77; Mate Charles H. Thorne, \$1,590.12; Mate Hugh Kuhl, \$165; Mate James M. Creighton, \$229.86; Mate Frank Holler, \$1,398.92; Wm. Boyd, \$357.62; Mate Jos. W. Baxter, \$280.13.

The "Standard," Buenos Ayres, of Dec. 30, 1897, says: "The U. S. S. Cincinnati is in Dock No. 4, and yesterday a good part of her sailor men seemed to be on shore, on leave after their long trip out from the States, and

judging from what we saw of them, enjoying themselves to the utmost. Jack is much like an over-grown boy, and enters into any fun with his whole soul. We saw six blue-jackets galloping through the streets, and they were not bad riders either, but a number of newsboys seemed to think it quite funny, and were shouting out to look at the "marineros a caballo." By the way, the Cincinnati is the largest of Samuel's new warships that has been in the docks as yet. She is a fine steel cruiser of 3,200 tons and 20 knots speed."

A telephone conversation was recently had between the submarine boat Argonaut, submerged in the waters of Baltimore Harbor, and the superintendent of the telephone station in Washington. The wire was conducted to the boat enclosed in water-tight tubes, and can be used in the water at a distance of several miles.

A dispatch from Lima, Peru, announces that the French cruiser Duguay Trouin has sailed for Chinese waters.

The London "Engineer" for Dec. 31 devotes two pages to the publication of sectional views of our gunboats Wilmington and Nashville, full details of which appeared in the "Engineer" for Dec. 3.

The examination of candidates for appointment in the Navy Pay Corps commenced on Wednesday at the Washington Navy Yard. Although there were 150 applicants for appointment to the Pay Corps, only 35 appeared for examination. Three of the candidates were found deficient in eyesight, but Secretary Long permitted them to continue their examination. The young men so afflicted were Turkish, Conrad and Allan.

Judge Advocate General Lemly has completed his brief in the controversy relating to the Harvey process for manufacturing armor. The Harvey Company has requested time in which to consider the decision of the Patent Office experts and Secretary Long has announced that he will postpone his decision until they have had a chance to make a statement to the Department.

The Navy Department has finally turned the Pinta over to the Naval Militia of San Diego, Cal. She will be taken in hand by the militia at San Francisco and driven under her own steam to San Diego.

As a result of the verbal report made on Monday by Naval Constructor Bowles that there is grave danger that the wing wall of the eastern side of Dry Dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will collapse, Secretary Long, accompanied by the Naval Constructor, went immediately to the Capitol, where the facts in the matter were laid before the House Naval Committee, and an emergency appropriation of \$50,000 was requested to be made without delay. It is hoped by the Department that this amount will be sufficient, but Naval Constructor Bowles reports that there is continual danger of the appearance of new defects. The new trouble began last week, when the earth back of the wing wall was found to have caved in. An examination of the wall showed that near the head of the dock, it had parted with the straight work of the dock and a crack two inches in width was visible. Steps have been taken to prevent the wall from falling. There is likelihood that the wing wall will have to be replaced. Naval Constructor Bowles returned to New York Monday afternoon for the purpose of giving his personal attention to fighting the new danger that has developed in the ill-fated dock.

It is understood that the torpedo flotilla, now in Southern waters, will early next summer go to Newport, R. I., to have their torpedo outfits overhauled. A series of drills will also be held in which the officers of the War College and the Torpedo School will take part. It is probable that the fleet will engage in tactics in locating harbors of refuge along the east and west passages of Narragansett Bay. The North Atlantic Squadron will also pass a part of next summer at and near Newport, and will carry on its customary evolutions, boat drills and landing party work.

By direction of Secretary Long a cablegram was sent on Thursday to Comdr. B. F. Tilley, commanding the Newport, at Greytown, Nicaragua, directing him to notify Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, who is in Nicaragua, with the Nicaragua Canal Commission, to return to the United States to stand trial by court martial on charges growing out of the discovery of defects in the New York dry dock, Civil Engr. Menocal is not in Nicaragua in an official capacity for the Navy Department, but is on leave, representing the Maritime Canal Company. The court to try Mr. Menocal will be formed immediately upon his return to the United States. It is understood that several civil engineers will be detailed on the court, as their technical knowledge will be of value in discovering the responsibility of the accused. The charges are now being prepared in the office of the Judge Advocate General. There is no question as to Mr. Menocal's integrity, and there is no suspicion of collusion with the contractors. It is understood that the charges will include neglect of duty, etc.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. M. S. Card. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Commo. Geo. Dewey. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted. Commo. J. A. Howell ordered to command, by Feb. 2.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Colby M. Chester, senior officer. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. Address as noted under vessels.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. (Training ship.) Is due at San Francisco, Cal., about Feb. 1, and is now en route to that port from Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze (p. s.) Sailed Jan. 11 from Mare Island, Cal., for harbor of Brito, Guatemala. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. A. Ross. (Training ship.) At Portsmouth, N. H.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay. Gunner vessel. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.) Was at St. Kitts Jan. 12, leave Feb. 1; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 6, leave Feb. 13; arrive La Guayra Feb. 22, leave Mar. 1; arrive Curacao Mar. 5, leave Mar. 12; arrive Key West Mar. 31, leave April 7; arrive Savannah, Ga., April 14, leave April 20; arrive Charleston, S. C., April 26; leave May 2; arrive Gardiner's Bay, May 10.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (p. s.) (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker (e. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Smyrna.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Will go to Key West.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (a. s. s.) At Montevideo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (a. s. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 5.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 8, for Honolulu, en route to Asiatic station.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. At Key West, Fla.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) Sailed from Cape Haytien, Jan. 11, for Key West. Address Key West, Fla.

DUPONT (torpedo boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood. At Key West, Fla.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. At Key West, Fla., Jan. 1. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship). Arrived at Port Royal, Jan. 13.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads. See New York.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FOOTE (torpedo boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. At Norfolk, Va.

HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (a. s.) En route to Asiatic station via Suez Canal. She will reach her station about Feb. 1, and will relieve the Monocacy. Was at Fuchai, Jan. 13.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. See New York.

IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. s.) At Newport News, Va. See New York.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry. Sailed from Aden, Jan. 8, for Port Said, en route home.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address Key West, under orders to hold herself in readiness to proceed to Havana to protest American interests.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) Cruising in the West Indian waters. Will visit Navassa to look into treatment of American laborers. Address Key West, Fla.

MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Mare Island, Cal. Ordered to La Libertad. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, New York, to sail for Key West, Fla., Jan. 14.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service.) At Erie, Address Erie, Pa.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, Pa., in reserve. Address League Island.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be used as a training ship.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.) At San Diego, Cal. Jan. 8. Address there.

MONOCACY, 8 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a. s.) At Woo Sung, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.) At Magdalena Bay, Lower California. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.) At Port Tampa, Fla. Address Pensacola, Fla.

NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley. At Greytown. Address Greytown, Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) Will leave Hampton Roads with the other vessels of the squadron, Jan. 15, for Dry Tortugas, for winter evolutions. Arrive Tortugas, Jan. 20. Small arms target practice, Jan. 20-23; on drill grounds, Jan. 24; Navy sub-caliber practice, Jan. 25-27; moving target practice, Jan. 25-Feb. 3; squadron evolutions, Feb. 4-9; return to Dry Tortugas, Feb. 10; coaling, Feb. 11 to Feb. 23; exercise boat flotilla, Feb. 24-27; squadron evolutions, Feb. 28-March 9; return to Tortugas March 10; coaling, March 11-18; squadron evolutions, March 19-April 1; leave drill grounds for Hampton Roads, April 1, to arrive April 4. Address for the present Key West, Fla.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (a. s.) (Flag ship.) At Nagasaki, Japan. Will go to Yokohama.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.) Address care of Navy Pay Office. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there. Capt. A. H. McCormick ordered to command.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. s.) At Canton, China.

PORTER (torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. Same as Dupont.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va., laid up in reserve. Address there.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (a. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Sailed from Aden, Jan. 11, for Colombo, en route to Asiatic station.

RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School of New York.) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary. (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Villefranche.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins. At Navy Yard, New York.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. See New York.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Will go to Key West, Fla.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) At Jacksonville, Fla. Address there. Is to be on duty on Florida coast.

VICKSBURG, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. (Training ship.) At Newport, R. I., from whence she was to sail Jan. 12, on cruise with apprentices. Following is her itinerary: Leave Newport, Jan. 15; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 6, leave Feb. 11; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 16, leave March 8; arrive Martinique March 14, leave March 19; arrive La Guayra March 24, leave March 27; arrive Trinidad April 1, leave April 10; arrive Curacao April 13, leave April 22; arrive Key West May 17, leave May 22; arrive Savannah, Ga., May 30, leave June 4; arrive Gardiner's Bay June 15.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WHEELING, 6 Guns, Comdr. Uriel Seebree (p. s.) Left Union, B. C., for Juneau, Jan. 11.

WINSLOW (torpedo boat), Lieut. J. B. Bernadou. At New York, Jan. 8; will join flotilla off Florida coast.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd, (a. s. a.) At Pointe-a-Pitre, Jan. 13. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (a. d.) At San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. F. Swift. Address Atlantic Iron Works, East Boston, Mass.

RESTORATION OF DISCHARGED NAVY OFFICERS.

Instead of entirely revoking his recommendation regarding the restoration to the Navy of graduates discharged under the Act of 1882 as it was thought he would do last week, Secretary Long has made an important modification, which limits the number of men who will be eligible for such restoration. The change recommended limits the number to be restored to those graduates who entered the Academy prior to the Act of 1882. The classes affected therefore, are those of 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886. Consequently instead of there being about 150 persons eligible for restoration, there will be only about 85. Secretary Long, in speaking about the matter, said that of this number not more than fifteen or twenty would be restored. Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, said to the "Journal" correspondent, that he was opposed to the restoration of the graduates and he would vigorously oppose the passage of the joint resolution dealing with the subject. Secretary Long transmitted to the Committee along with his recommendation in this matter, a letter from Ensign S. E. W. Kittelle, Bureau of Naval Intelligence. Mr. Kittelle gives a list of the graduates eligible for reappointment and which was published in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Dec. 25, p. 314. His list contains the name of at least one officer, C. C. Poe (1885) who is no longer living. He gives 115 names in all, and the following table to illustrate the injury that would be suffered by officers now in the Navy if the scheme of restoration is carried out:

Date of class.	Discharged.	Present average age.	Years out of service.	Like officers who would be injured.	Engineers who would be injured.	Service of the officers in the service.
1881	40	37	14½	250	75	19½ to 6½
1882	7	36	13½	236	66	18½ to 6½
1883	24	35	12½	231	62	17½ to 6½
1884	14	34	11½	216	59	16½ to 6½
1885	9	33	10½	198	59	15½ to 6½
1886	8	32	9½	187	59	15½ to 6½
1887	13	31	8½	167	59	13½ to 6½

Ensign Kittelle says:

In view of the above facts I most respectfully suggest, if the restoration of these gentlemen to the Navy be determined upon, that they be restored at the foot of the grades of Ensign and Assistant Engineers to work their way up, in the regular course of service as all others have had to do. For to replace them half way up the ladder which they left so long ago at the bottom rung, would detract from the dignity of the naval profession, to say nothing of its efficiency, rendering it amateurish, and making the long service and experience count for naught in the question of promotion.

Mrs. F. W. Brune, of Baltimore, Md., who died suddenly on the morning of the 8th inst., was a sister of Mrs. Barnett, wife of Maj. C. R. Barnett, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

The friends of Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood—and "none name him but to praise"—will learn with deep regret of the death of his widowed daughter, Mrs. Downer, which occurred at the home of her parents in Brooklyn on Thursday of this week.

Assistant Controller of the Treasury Bowers this week decided that the Superintendent of the Naval Academy has no discretionary authority to expend the appropriation for contingencies for the Superintendent of the Academy, without first obtaining the approval of the Secretary. Capt. Cooper appealed from the action of the Auditor in disallowing, in the accounts of Pay Dir. A. J. Pritchard, \$196, expended for the official entertainment of 28 persons at \$7 each, during the last commencement week. The voucher was approved by the Bureau of Navigation, but lacked the approval of either the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Capt. Cooper submitted copies of three vouchers for similar expenses, unapproved by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, which were paid and passed, but the Assistant Controller says that this fact does not establish a practice, that the approval of the Secretary is necessary, and the action of the Auditor is affirmed.

HOW STANTON DEFIED LINCOLN.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)

The application of a man who wanted to be Chaplain in the Army during Mr. Lincoln's administration was recently found. Attached to it are a number of indorsements which are not only interesting in themselves, but aid in disclosing the characters of the two men whose influence largely molded the policy of the Government in those turbulent times. The indorsements read as follows: "Dear Stanton—Appoint this man Chaplain in the Army."

"Dear Mr. Lincoln—He is not a preacher."

"E. M. STANTON."

The following indorsements are dated a few months later, but come just below:

"Dear Stanton—He is now."

"A. LINCOLN."

"Dear Mr. Lincoln—But there is no vacancy."

"E. M. STANTON."

"Dear Mr. Stanton—Appoint him Chaplain at large."

"A. LINCOLN."

"Dear Mr. Lincoln—There is no warrant of law for that."

"E. M. STANTON."

"Dear Mr. Stanton—Appoint him anyhow."

"A. LINCOLN."

"Dear Mr. Lincoln—I will not."

"E. M. STANTON."

The appointment was not made, but the papers were filed in the War Department, where they remain as evidence of Lincoln's friendship and Stanton's obstinate nerve.

ICE CREAM AS A DEFENSIVE ARMOR.

The use of ice cream as defensive armor has been suggested to Chicagoans by a recent experience. A young man carrying a brick of this favorite delicacy was attacked on the street, and as he saw his opponent draw a revolver he threw up his hand containing the package of ice cream, and the cream proved bullet-proof. On examination the ball was found imbedded in the center of the brick of ice cream, and the firing had been at such close quarters that the pasteboard box, which held the cream was powder-burned. The young man attributes to the invulnerability of the cream his escape from death, and local scientists are puzzling over the possibility of replacing the steel on armored war vessels by layers of the great American dainty, for it is not supposed that a common European ice would display similar impregnability. Incidentally, it may be stated that the man who began the shooting, and who was not protected by ice cream, was killed by his proposed victim. At the inquest the brick of ice cream, with the ball in the middle of it, was produced in evidence on the day following the affray.—New York Times.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Jan. 10, 1898.

Under the lead of Cadet John S. Graham, of Colorado, of the first class, and Naval Cadet Paul B. Dungan, Nebraska, of the second class, the former captain and the late manager, the cadets who will form the contingent from which the cadet eights for the rowing shells will be chosen for next spring's races, have begun work. The two-oar shells have been already in the Severn and the natatorium is also in use for single oarsmen's practice. A new apparatus will be placed in the eight-oar shells this spring; pumps made by Mr. J. W. Mills, an employé of the Academy. These pumps lie amidships, flat on the bottom of the shell, and are worked by the foot of the coxswain as he steers, and are no interruption to the rowing. Long iron rods connect the pump and the pedals, and one of the pumps, with double valves, does splendid work. This is a necessity in practice, for in the early spring the wintry winds, still lingering here, lash the Severn into waves that have several times given the cadets icy baths. As this was not accomplished by one sea, but a succession of them, the pumps will probably prevent such accidents.

It was no false alarm when Inspector Endicott said the old Recitation Hall was in an unsafe condition, and wise it was in him, and wiser still, the authorities took his advice, and, before taking the roof off, spliced the walls together with spars. Then it was found that the roof and the bolts of the joists kept the walls together, and had not the spars been spliced about the walls, the whole back wall would have fallen down as soon as the roof was taken off. After this building is down the cadets' old quarters, on Stribling Row, between the Recitation Hall and the Gymnasium, are to come down, and an appropriation is confidently expected here to put up two new buildings in their places.

The cry of bad eyesight among the cadets has gone out, and the Congressmen are blamed for pressing the Department to waive defects of vision among the cadets and candidates. Congress may be blamable in some respects on this account, but it is more reprehensible in that it has given the cadets for years a miserable light for their study hours—flickering gaslight—a light never suited to fine print and long hours of study. And why this? The academic authorities have over and over again asked to better this light by an electric plant. When they have asked Congress for an appropriation for this purpose, a mailed hand has struck the aid down in the interest of a local company here, that wants to supply the current.

The cadets are practicing with the rifle. The range is across the mouth of College Creek, the sharpshooters standing in the Academy and the target set up on the sea wall of Cemetery Bluff. The ranges vary from 200 to 500 yards.

Seventy-eight naval cadets have been warned by Superintendent Cooper that they are in danger at the semi-annual examination, which takes place Jan. 24. Six of these are members of the first class, twenty-nine of the second, thirteen of the third, and thirty of the fourth class. Nine cadets are deficient in three branches and eleven in two branches. Those behind in two or more branches are in danger of being dropped. Those deficient in only one study have a better chance of continuing with their class by making up their deficiency next term.

Carpenter J. B. Fletcher, who has been detached from the Naval Academy, left on Saturday for duty at Portsmouth, N. H. His relief is Carpenter J. E. Keen, who is on his way from Portsmouth to Annapolis.

The mental condition of Lieut. John O. Nicolson, U. S. N., retired, was, on the petition of his wife, inquired into by a jury of this county, and, after due investigation, the jurors returned a verdict that Lieut. Nicolson was non-compos mentis. It was also proved at the inquiry that the Lieutenant's only means of support was his pay as a retired officer of the Navy, and a committee will be appointed to take charge of his affairs. Lieut.

Nicolson's health began to fail in 1895, but became worse last year. He resides in Annapolis with his family.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Maj. Williams, of the Marine Corps, gave a card party on Thursday at her residence at the Naval Academy, to meet Miss Griffith, of Philadelphia. Miss Mollie Milligan and Miss Marguerite Porter are visiting the family of Capt. Silas Terry, on the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk. Miss Georgia Porter will leave shortly for a visit to Washington, where she is a great favorite in society. Miss Mary Walton, daughter of Dr. Walton, U. S. N., of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the guest of the Misses Craven. Miss Prevost, of New Orleans, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Thomas, of the Naval Academy. Miss Carpenter, of Portsmouth, N. H., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Shipley, at the Naval Academy. Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Lieut. C. W. Bartlett, U. S. N., gave a progressive euchre party at her home in Buchanan Row, Naval Academy, in honor of Miss Williams. Several very handsome prizes were given after a number of rounds were played, and supper served. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Schell, Mr. and Mrs. Pusey, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. Bailliere, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillman, Paymr. Loomis; the Misses Loomis, Carpenter, Jasper, Porter, Magruder, Safford, Craven and Stewart; Messrs. Forbes, Magruder, Dashiell, Brown, Ensigns Blue, Buck, Safford, Bierer, Knapp, Bryan, Key and Drs. Harmon and von Weddekind.

CAMPAIGNING WITH GRANT.

General Horace Porter's serial, "Campaigning with Grant," which has been running through the "Century Magazine," appears in a handsome octavo volume, rich in illustrations, type and binding. "To my comrades of the Union Army and Navy, whose valor saved the Republic, this book is respectfully dedicated." We have had frequent occasion to notice the work as it appeared in serial form, and now that the several parts are brought together as a connected whole, it gains in interest and value. Very much that General Porter tells us is already known to us, but he brings out in clearer perspective the characteristics of a great soldier as they appeared to one who shared his daily life on the field and in camp. "The chief effort of the author has been to enable his readers to view the Union commander nearby, and to bring them into such intimate contact with him that they may know him as familiarly as those who served by his side." Military movements are described only so far as necessary to show General Grant's intentions and plans and the general result of his operations. The great leader loses nothing of his reputation as a soldier by this close intimacy. Altogether General Porter has presented us with a volume whose value will increase as the scenes he records as matters of personal observation and experience recede with time.

Numerous stories of the war, not always new, but always good, enliven General Porter's narrative, among them one told by an Army surgeon about one of the Confederate victims of Burnside's Mine. He had been dug out of the crater and carried to one of our field hospitals. Although his eyes were bunged and his face covered with bruises, he was in an astonishingly amiable frame of mind, and looked like a pugilistic hero of the prize ring coming up smiling in the twenty-seventh round. He said: "I'll just bet you that after this I'll be the most unpopular man in my regiment. You see, I appeared to get started a little earlier than the other boys that had taken passage with me aboard that volcano; and as I was comin' down I met the rest of 'em a-goin' up, and they looked as if they kind of soured on me, and yelled after me, 'Straggler!'"

STEAM TURBINES FOR LARGE VESSELS.

In his report on a series of trials with the Turbinia, made last April, Prof. J. A. Ewing says:

"The mechanical friction of the turbines is particularly small, and the work spent on friction is not materially increased by increasing the range of expansion. This allows the steam to be profitably expanded much further than would be useful or even practical in an engine of an ordinary kind. Apart from questions of friction, the addition of weight and bulk to allow for this extended expansion would be enormous in the ordinary engine; in the turbine it is very moderate. Steam is expanded nearly two hundredfold in the Turbinia, and this is accomplished with engines which are much lighter than reciprocating engines of the same power, although in these the expansion would be much less complete. Rough weather was met with in some of the trials, and I had the opportunity of seeing that the Turbinia is for her size a good sea boat. The machinery worked with perfect smoothness, the screws did not race, and the bearings remained perfectly cool throughout. From first to last during the whole of the trials there was no hitch whatever or difficulty of any kind in the action of the turbines. Some twenty trial runs in all were made under various conditions as to speed, the range of speeds tested extending from 6 1/4 knots to 32 1/2 knots. Full speed trials were made on April 10, the boat having then been in the water for fully a fortnight. Two successive runs on the measured mile, in opposite directions, in smooth water and at the slack of the tide, gave the following data:

Time on the mile.....	109.4-5 secs.	110 secs.
Corresponding speed in knots....	32.79	32.73
Mean speed in knots.....	32.76	
Revolutions per minute of high pressure and intermediate shafts.....	2,230	
Revolutions per minute of low pressure shaft....	2,000	
Steam pressure in boiler by gauge....	210 lb. per sq. in.	
Steam pressure on admission to high pressure turbine.....	157 lb. per sq. in.	
Greatest pressure in stokehold by water gauge....	7 1/4 in.	

"The speed reached during this trial, 32.76 knots in the mean is, I believe, the highest recorded for any vessel. It is greatly in excess of the speed attained by boats so small as the Turbinia. It is clear, then, that the exceptional speed developed in the Turbinia has been achieved without sacrifice of any economy, and that the substitution of turbines driving high speed screws in place of reciprocating engines driving screws of much more moderate speed is not attended with increased consumption of steam so far as fast running is concerned."

In an article in "Marine Engineering" for December, in which this is quoted, the Hon. Charles Parsons says: "The application of the steam turbine principle to fast ships in general, including passenger vessels, Atlantic liners, and ships of war, would appear to present no special difficulties. It may be said, generally speaking, that the larger the scale on which the engines are made the simpler the construction and the higher the steam efficiency, and the lower the speed of rotation. In sizes hitherto constructed, the largest being the engines of the Turbinia, this has been found to be the case."

THE BROOKLYN DRY DOCK MUDDLE.

Secretary Long announced on Tuesday that Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal will be court-martialed for negligence in connection with his work on Dry Dock No. 3, at New York Navy Yard, but before taking steps to convene the court he awaits the explanation which Mr. Menocal has been called upon to make. Judge Advocate General Lemly has commenced an investigation to determine whether or not the contractors who constructed the dry dock can be prosecuted for the bad workmanship which has been discovered. In addition Capt. Lemly will report whether the Department can inaugurate proceedings against the contractors to recover damages for the losses suffered by the Government as a result of the defects charged. The Secretary believes that a court of inquiry in the matter is unnecessary, as defects are being discovered almost every day which speak for themselves. He is of the opinion that the defects discovered in the construction of the New York dock may induce Congress to hasten action in authorizing at least some of the new docks recently recommended to be built. Some officials of the Navy Department regard it as doubtful if the contractors can be held. It is pointed out that the dock was accepted by the Government upon the report of a board of officers who declared that the terms of the contract had been complied with. On the other hand, others say that the Board could not have known whether or not there were defects twenty feet underground, and that they were justified in making their report; that the Department was justified in accepting the dock thereon, and that, furthermore, the contractors can be held. Secretary Long has stated that in future, during his administration, dock contracts will be made only with the most reliable and experienced contractors. Reference to the files of the "Army and Navy Journal" will show that the defects of the dock were known to us long ago and that attention was called to them before the dock was accepted and the sureties of the contractors discharged on their bond. What was known here should have been known at the Department. We did what we could to prevent the acceptance of the dock, but no heed was paid to our protests. The case is even worse than we supposed it to be, but on the showing we made months ago it was so bad that those whose official action made the acceptance of the dock possible should have been warned. The whole difficulty, in our judgment, is that the contractor had a political pull under the last administration. We called attention to this fact, and sounded a note of warning, but what good did it do? The miscarriage of this attempt to build a dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is without excuse and those in any way responsible for it should be held to a strict reckoning.

CRUISE OF THE McCULLOCH.

The new Revenue cutter McCulloch, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, R. C. S., commanding, sailed Jan. 9 from Baltimore for the Pacific, via the Suez Canal. As we have already said this is the first time that a vessel of the Revenue Cutter Service has been sent to the Pacific by the East India route. Heretofore the practice has been to make the passage via the Straits of Magellan. It has been found, however, to be more economical to use the Suez route in the event of the destination being Puget Sound. The difference in distance is more than offset by the cheaper coal obtained on the East India route. The McCulloch though nominally under orders to make San Francisco, is available for Behring Sea work up to the time she reaches Yokohama, and from New York to Unalaska, via the Suez, the distance is over 600 miles shorter than by way of the Straits of Magellan.

The itinerary of the McCulloch is as follows: Baltimore to Azores, then Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong and Yokohama. In the event of it being necessary for the vessel to proceed to Behring Sea orders, it is said, can be cabled to her at Yokohama, otherwise the McCulloch will proceed to San Francisco, via Honolulu.

The distances in miles from New York to Port Townsend, via the Suez Canal, are as follows: New York to Gibraltar, 3,215; Gibraltar to Port Said, via Malta, 1,920; Suez to Aden, 1,310; Aden to Colombo, 2,130; Colombo to Singapore, 1,560; Singapore to Yokohama, 2,956; and Yokohama to Port Townsend, 4,240, or a total of 17,331. To this must be added nearly 100 miles additional if Hong Kong be visited.

The distances from New York to Port Townsend, via the Straits of Magellan, as made by the Revenue cutter Grant, are as follows: New York to Barbadoes, 1,829; Barbadoes to Bahia, 2,578; Bahia to Monte Video, 1,200; Monte Video to Sandy Point, 1,312; Sandy Point to Valparaiso, via Smyth's Channel, 1,200; Valparaiso to Callao, 1,309; Callao to San Diego, 3,635; San Diego to San Francisco, 451; San Francisco to Port Townsend, 775, or a total of 14,280.

The distance from Port Townsend to Unalaska is about 1,850 miles. The great circle track from Yokohama to Port Townsend passes close to Unalaska, so that it may be said that 1,850 miles are practically saved on the Suez passage, when bound to Unalaska. This advantage makes the Suez route shorter by over 600 miles.

The price of coal on the Suez route, according to the figures in vogue during the month of December last, are for coal delivered on board as follows: Gibraltar, 19 shillings per ton; Malta, 19s. 6d.; Aden, 28s.; Colombo, 17s.; Singapore, 26s. 6d., and Yokohama, \$9.50 (Mexican). The above figures are for the best grade of Cardiff bituminous in all instances except at Yokohama, where the price quoted is for best grade native coal. The price of coal on the South American route ranges from \$12 per ton in the West Indies to \$17.50 at Valparaiso and Callao. Coal at Monte Video averages about \$15 per ton.

The Revenue cutter McCulloch resembles in general appearance the Yorktown class of cruisers, but she appears to the eye to have more freeboard forward than the Yorktown and her sisters. Her rig is fore and aft schooner, three masts, with a square yard forward, head gear and ram bow and torpedo port. She has a raised forecabin and poop deck, and is capable of conveying if required a battery of eight 4-inch R. F. guns. The vessel is of composite build, 225 feet in length by 33 feet 4 inches beam, and 14 feet draft. Her engines are capable of developing 2,700 horse-power, and her speed is rated at 18 knots. The complement of the McCulloch consists of about 75 officers and men.

"Harper's Weekly" for Jan. 8, 1898, contains the seventh of a series of articles upon the "Adventures of American Army and Navy Officers." This is the story of the wreck of the Vandalia in the storm at Samoa in March, 1889, and it is told by Lieut. John H. Gibbons, U. S. N., who was one of the officers attached to the vessel at that time. The frontispiece of "Harper's Weekly" for this date is a spirited sketch entitled "In the Maintop of the Vandalia," by Rufus F. Zogbaum.

THE BRITISH "MIDDY."

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

Adml. Sir Vesey Hamilton published not long ago an interesting conversation which he had with an American Admiral, wherein the latter spoke with the warmest admiration of the manner in which he saw our young midshipmen handling their boats and keeping their men in order, and then drew comparisons between them and his own "fine gentlemen," most unflattering to the latter. His young gentlemen, he said, knew how it ought to be done, but ours knew how to do it.

The difference is great. The British midshipman is brought up in his profession, and when he finds himself suddenly in a tight place he knows what to do instinctively without waiting to reason about it; he does the right thing at once; and as rapidity of action is one of the most important factors of success in nautical matters, he generally gets out of his tight place with credit to himself and his profession. Thus he gains confidence at every step, and prepares himself for more important commands. On what grounds, then, of logic or of common sense, are we about to alter a system which has produced such excellent practical results?

For instance, a well-known civilian writer on naval subjects, masquerading under the title of "Nauticus," published lately a violent diatribe on the gross and deplorable ignorance of British naval officers. He described them as being altogether behind the times; as comparing most unfavorably in point of general knowledge with the officers of all European nations, as well as with those of the United States. They were held up to scorn for not being "men of the world," and for not being able to "shine in society," in consequence of their faulty education; and it was further stated that they were not sound scientific officers. It is quite possible that all three accusations might be true—the third modified—and yet that ours might be the best naval officers in the world. We say the third modified, as it depends a good deal upon what we understand by a sound scientific officer. It is probable—nay, almost certain—that, so far as abstract science is concerned, our naval officers are surpassed by those of most other countries, and certainly by those of France and Germany; but when it comes to the practical application of such scientific or other knowledge as the officers of the different nationalities possess, it has been proved a hundred times over that our officers are ahead of all. Ten thousand horsepower which cannot be applied is not so good for propulsive purposes as five thousand horsepower which can be applied.

KNEW HIM BY THE COLOR OF HIS EYES.

(From the Dallas News.)

Col. Ford generally judged of a man's military qualities by his eye. A young man who had graduated from Oberlin College, actuated by a spirit of adventure, drifted to Brownsville and found himself stranded. In the latter condition he walked to Col. Ford's camp, about six miles south of the city, and, addressing himself to the commander, said:

"Colonel, I have nothing to do, and want to join the Rangers."

"I like the color of your eyes, and will give you an opportunity to distinguish yourself," the Colonel replied, after gazing carefully into the eyes of the young man, which were steel gray.

The next day the young ranger was sent to Brownsville with dispatches. Returning he captured a noted Mexican desperado, who had slain several Americans and for a long time had eluded the Rangers. The Oberlin boy brought the desperado to the Colonel, who said:

"I don't care to see him."

"Come along," said the Ranger, addressing his prisoner, whom he forced to go in front of him until they entered a small patch of chaparral, in which they disappeared. A moment later a shot was heard. It was the death knell of the Mexican criminal. The classical young Ranger returned to the Colonel's camp and reported:

"Escaped."

"This well," was the Colonel's reply.

In those days, when the road to civilization had to be blazed with the six-shooter or carved with the sword, the trial of desperados was deemed impracticable, unwise and without good results.

Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the British land forces, in a recent public speech, undertook to prove that there was no foundation for the common complaint that the British army offered no encouragement in the shape of a career to the private soldier. He declared that there were at the present moment serving in the army 875 commissioned officers who had risen from the ranks; 950 warrant officers, and 14,479 sergeants, making a total of over 16,000 men, who were very well provided for, and all of whom were entitled to pensions. Besides that, there were 12,000 corporals, who also received very fair pensions.

MILITARY SURGERY.

(From the New York Independent.)

In 1628 Woodall wrote the first systematic treatise on naval and military surgery, in which he mentions the decline of the use of cauterizing irons

"because of the fears they put the patients into, and for speech of people who are ready to scandalize an artist upon each light occasion."

Dr. Clowes wrote minute directions for

"The manner and order of the taking or cutting off a mortified and corrupt leg or arm, which cometh oftentimes by reason of wounds made with gunshot." He directs at what distance from the knee the amputation is to be made, and then says:

"Through the assistance of Almighty God you shall luckily accomplish the work by your good industrie and diligence."

Then he gives directions for the "preparation" of the patient, and says:

"The same morning you do attempt to cut off the member, let him have some two hours before, some good comfortable caudell or other broths, only to corroborate and strengthen his stomacke, and in any wise omit not, but that he or shee, have ministered unto them some good exhortation concerning patience in adversitie to be made by the minister or preacher."

Then the friends are to be told of the solemn consequences that may follow the operation, and he orders that the night before an ointment that he calls a "defensive" shall be applied to the limb at the site of the cutting to be.

"All which being in readiness you shall have in readiness a good strong and steady forme, and set the patient at the very end of it; then shall there bestride the forme behind him, a man that is able to hold him, or his fast by both the armes; which done, if the leg must be taken off beneath the knee, let there be appointed another strong man to bestride the leg that is to be cut off, and he must hold the member very fast above the place

where the incision is to be made . . . and he that doth so hold, should have a large strong hand, and a good fast gripe whereby he may stay the bleeding." He then gives minute directions for the further steps of the process and directs the binding up of the stump in a manner invented by himself after the application of a styptic powder, one ingredient of which was the hairs of the hare's belly "and cut so fine as may be." He then gives very minute directions for the bandaging, etc., and directs how to proceed with the second dressing, but remarks that should there be hemorrhage if the surgeon has not a "restrictive" handy, he is to cauterize "with a bright cauterizing iron or better use Gale's powder, which better pleaseth the patients than the hot glowing irons which are very offensive unto the eye."

The three great benefactors in surgery have been Ambroise Paré, who substituted the ligature for boiling oil and glowing irons; Morton, of Boston, who first actually produced blessed oblivion while a tumor was removed from the neck of a patient, and Lister, who learned and taught how to shut out the microbes of destruction from wounds, reducing mortality after operations from 65 to 7 per cent.

SHEATHING NAVAL VESSELS.

Maj. William Howard Mills, an ex-Army officer, has another appeal in last Sunday's Washington "Times" in behalf of sheathing and coppering naval vessels, in which he makes use of the quotation from the London "Engineer," published in this journal three weeks ago, in regard to our light draft gunboats, wherein occurs this complimentary statement: "The advent of these composite vessels in the U. S. Navy marks a new era in American structural practice, and it is the first move toward that sheathing and coppering of ships so wisely advocated by Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn. Had his suggestions prevailed before, and had they been carried out to the extent recommended by him years ago, American battleships and cruisers would have been sheathed and the present lack of docking facilities might have been viewed with less concern."

Among other things Maj. Mills says: "Experience has confirmed the conviction, and it appears incontestable that the cost of fitting sheathing to the bottoms of our cruisers would be more than saved during a single three years' cruise by the decrease in coal consumption and docking bills, without considering the question of ability to maintain the speed for which the vessels were designed."

"If the naval authorities will not try the experiment of their own volition, Congress, in the next appropriation for naval construction might well provide that the vessels appropriated for be sheathed with wood and coppered. Every one who has grown to manhood near a seaport is aware that the thin sheets of copper with which the bottoms of the wooden merchant marine are covered keep the vessels out of dock for years at a time, and that if fungus or other marine growth attaches to them while lying in port the passage of the vessels through the water sweeps it off as soon as they get underway. On the contrary, less than one year ago, as one of our naval vessels was about to sail for a foreign station, at the last moment, it was discovered that its bottom was badly pitted, and twenty-eight steel plates were removed and new ones substituted, at great expense, by reason of the cost of repair and six weeks' detention, her crew of several hundred men being on full sea pay, with nothing to do but amuse themselves. Two of our battleships barely escaped serious injury in dock—the Texas at Brooklyn and the Indiana at Halifax."

THE WAR DOGS IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Since the year 1888 war dogs have been introduced in almost all of the Prussian rifle corps, short-haired German pointers, spaniels and shepherd dogs being employed for this purpose. Every company has two such dogs, each having a handler, these being under the command of a Sergeant of the corps; while a Lieutenant has command over all. The handlers of the dogs participate only in the morning drill of the company and are engaged during the afternoon in training their dogs, including such exercises as the carrying of dispatches and the delivery of cartridges to the soldiers; which have been extended during the past year to searching for wounded or fallen soldiers, to bark continuously until attention is attracted after finding the wounded, and to carry back some article of dress from the soldier to the handler if the barking is in vain.

The dog must first be accustomed to the use of a leading strap and indoor training to learn to obey orders; the next task is to learn to fetch and carry from a slightly elevated platform, and to give an alarm when ordered, i. e., to bark; furthermore to lie down and to stay by the side of a certain article until the handler, who has gone away in the meantime, returns. Oftener and oftener the dog is taken out and learns to hunt for lost articles, the handler visibly dropping some trifle upon the ground and taking along the dog some thirty or forty yards from the spot, when the latter must return to fetch the lost article. This constitutes the beginning of the "delivery of dispatches," and consequently is the first serious task for the war dog. For this purpose an old dog can be sent ahead and the younger dog will follow immediately after, the best method being for another handler to take the dog away from his own handler and send him back to the latter. By means of the co-operation of the old and young dogs the latter learns the trade of the old dog. At the same time the handler puts a dispatch card in a small leather pocket which the dog carries on his collar, and the second handler takes out the card at the dog's arrival; an action which the dog comprehends exceedingly easily.

In a very similar manner the next task is performed, viz., carrying cartridges to the soldiers. As soon as an engagement begins the handler remains by the ammunition wagon with the dog, which is loaded with 150 cartridges, which he carries in a double saddle bag—seventy-five on each side. With this supply he attempts to reach the sharpshooters' line, and to return to the handler immediately after the delivery of the cartridges to be loaded anew. It is to be noticed that the dog in his search for the line of sharpshooters can easily meet a strange division of troops, and here the strange fact has been discovered that the dog loaded with ammunition never allows the cartridges to be taken from him by other troops than those of his company, more especially of his battalion. The dogs know the division to which they belong perfectly well.

The search for scattered soldiers who are either wounded or killed, and who lie in a forest, in fields of grain, or the like; the continued barking to attract attention after the dog finds the wounded; the bringing back of some article of dress from the soldier to the handler if the barking is without avail; all these are highly interesting phases in the dog's training.

If the dog has succeeded in finding a wounded or killed soldier he stays by his side and begins to bark continuously in the hope that his handler or some other person will be attracted. If this hope is not fulfilled, the dog

attempts to seize some article of the fallen person; for instance, the cap; and with this in his mouth he searches for his handler and brings him back. In the same manner a wounded soldier gives his cap or the like to the dog, which acts as above stated.—Ueber Land und Meer.

THE STATE TROOPS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Brig. Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice of Massachusetts, in his annual report for the past year states that the year 1897 should be remarkable, as it has been, for the breaking of all records and is entirely due to the energy and interest of the line officers and the superb manner in which they have been supported by the rank and file. "Last year's high standard of efficiency," says Gen. Guild, "has been surpassed. Every regimental team but one improved upon last year's score, and with very few exceptions every company, troop and division must be given credit for putting forth greater efforts than ever to keep the militia of Massachusetts at the head of the States in the knowledge and use of its weapon."

We make the following extracts from the report which is quite lengthy and interesting:

Revolver qualifications are now open to all troops ordinarily armed with revolvers, and decorations are awarded accordingly. Col. Guild calls attention to the superb record of B company, 8th Regt. (stationed at Amesbury), and F Division, Naval Brigade (stationed at Fall River). Every one of the 61 officers and men in the company and of the 60 officers and men in the division is returned as a qualified sharpshooter. There are 29 companies, divisions or troops in which every man on the rolls is a qualified marksman. There are 22 companies, divisions or troops with a full enrolment in which every man is a qualified marksman. Of these 22, five are in the 2d Regt. The enrolment in the 1st Corps Cadets is somewhat irregular, but no company has less than 64, and every man in the corps, with the exception of a single officer at headquarters, is a qualified marksman. Every man but four in the Naval Brigade is a qualified marksman.

As a matter of comparison Col. Guild gives the following table of percentages of efficiency:

	1896.	1897.
Commander-in-Chief and staff . . .	56.52	83.33
1st Brigade headquarters	94.44	81.25
2d Brigade headquarters	94.74	94.74
1st Regt. Heavy Artillery	86.57	95.00
2d Regt. Inf.	96.47	97.96
5th Regt. Inf.	89.58	89.90
6th Regt. Inf.	86.91	93.67
8th Regt. Inf.	87.41	92.50
9th Regt. Inf.	81.53	87.55
1st Corps Cadets	98.57	99.67
2d Corps Cadets	81.31	85.78
Naval Brigade	99.33	99.19
1st Battalion Cavalry	48.55	71.51
Troop F	100.00	100.00

The conditions of qualification have been slightly more difficult even than last year, only troops actually using small arms and qualifying or requalifying during current season have been considered. Every organization in commonwealth shows a gain, some of them a marked gain. The increase in the number of efficient has been accompanied by an advance in the scale of efficiency.

Only 147 men in the entire force failed to shoot in practice as required. Not an infantry company has a larger number than nine men unfit or unwilling to use their weapons. Of the 91 companies, batteries, divisions and troops, 69 have range facilities. Of the 21 remaining commands, 13 report inadequate facilities; 7, fair facilities, and 2 are at present debarr'd from range work. The 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets, in addition to the ranges at or near their home stations, have properly equipped ranges at their respective camp grounds, Hingham and Boxford. Sixty-six commands of the service are reported as unprovided with even the simplest appliances for elementary instruction in rifle work.

A trial of the silhouette targets is advocated, as well as regulation revolvers, as a part of the personal equipment of all officers, and that such revolvers be also issued to all enlisted men entitled to be armed with them. New decorations for rifle practice have been selected by Gen. Guild, who has established a real military decoration, following the style of the S. A. R., Colonial Wars and European decorations. The basis of the ribbon is rifle green and the class is denoted by the color of the stripes in enamel, the weapon by the metal.

Requalification will be designated by a strap clasp on the supporting ribbon, of the same metal as the device, and bearing data of requalification. At every fifth requalification the four bronze or silver clasps will be returned and a gold clasp engraved with the date issued.

Sleeve devices will be sewed horizontally on the left sleeve; muzzle of the rifle to the front, not over 5 inches below shoulder seam and above any other chevron or device.

Collar decorations will be worn between the officer's collar device and the opening in the center of the blouse in front. In the case of enlisted men the targets will occupy the front angles of the blouse collar and be parallel to its edges.

Breast decorations will be worn on the left breast, to the left of the center of the body, and at the height of the armpit. Military decorations issued by the department of rifle practice become the property of those receiving them only on condition that they shall not be worn with citizen's dress. Decorations displayed on civil dress may be confiscated by any officer, whether in or out of uniform, and returned to headquarters.

In closing his report, Gen. Guild says: "I have to congratulate the commonwealth according to these records on the highest degree of efficiency in rifle practice ever attained by her volunteer soldiers, and I trust that the high example of past and present may be an inspiration for the future."

OLD GUARD, NEW YORK.

The Old Guard of New York, Maj. S. Ellis Briggs, will vacate its old armory at Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue on Jan. 15, for more commodious quarters at Forty-ninth street and Broadway. The march will be taken up 3 p. m., and will be up Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street, to Broadway, to Forty-ninth street, escorted by the 9th Regiment and 2d Battery. The music, under the direction of Prof. Ramponi, will be the very latest, given by the famous Old Guard Band and the parade will be well worth seeing. The invited guests will be looked after by the committee in charge, who will extend a royal welcome to all. Great preparations are now being made for the Old Guard Reception, which takes place at the Metropolitan Opera House, Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, 1898. Maj. S. Ellis

Briggs, the new Commander, must congratulate himself when he can see the ranks fill up and the old members report for duty under his command. He has invigorated the boys with new life, and no doubt will become a famous Commander and a good Old Guardsman. The members take great interest in this year's reception, and there is no doubt that this will be the grandest ball ever given by the famous Old Guard.

In their ranks can be found many members of the well-known regiments in the National Guard and U. S. Army, and well-known bankers and merchants of distinction. This is no doubt why the Old Guard ball is always such a grand social success. The decorations this year will be beautiful and in good taste.

The music, under the direction of Prof. Rampone, consists of 150 pieces of the famous Old Guard Band, who will furnish all the very latest dancing and military music. The professor is so well known that it will, as usual, be satisfactory to all present.

WISCONSIN.

"It is expected," says Adj. Gen. Boardman, of Wisconsin, "that the annual inspections for 1898 will be held during the period intervening between April 1 and June 11. There may be some changes in the methods followed for the inspections for 1897, but the most important ones will probably be the marking of each command on guard duty while in camp instead of at the home station and basing the maximum for attendance on the total membership allowed each company, troop and battery by law. During the period named for the inspections and also prior to the annual encampments, company, troop and battery commanders are urged to use the same energy and zeal they have so loyally displayed in the past to put their commands in the best possible condition for inspection and camp work. For accomplishing this no rules will be laid down or methods prescribed from General Headquarters, the Commander-in-Chief being confident that 1898 will show steady progress in the Wisconsin National Guard."

ILLEGAL MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The Irish Volunteers of New York City still continue to openly violate the laws of the State by parading with firearms, despite the fact that the Adjutant General's Office is in full possession of legal evidence with reference to the matter, furnished months ago. While there are a few members of an irresponsible organization, who do not want the laws enforced, there is the entire National Guard of the State, backed up by all law-abiding citizens that does. As the Commander-in-Chief has, through his Adjutant General, necessary evidence showing the most flagrant violations of one of the most important of laws, is it not about time that he took vigorous action to enforce the laws of the State and at the same time uphold the dignity of the military service?

10th BATTALION—MAJ. N. C. STACPOLE.

Insp. Gen. Hoffman, of New York, has made a very complimentary report on the 10th Battalion, of Albany, on its annual inspection. He says:

"It excels that of any regimental organization in the

State, particularly in the system of instruction for both officers and men, which is thorough and broad in its scope." The General continues: "The Quartermaster's Department, however, is not conducted in a manner that is for the best interests of the State in respect to the care of surplus property, and a change in the system now prevailing should be inaugurated. The Medical Department is, so far as I am able to judge, in an efficient condition. The armory was clean and in good condition. The headquarters' books, which were not inspected until several months after the date of the annual inspection, showed that the present commanding officer is following the regulations strictly in this respect, having changed the system used by his predecessor to conform thereto. The lockers of the non-commissioned staff were not clean; some of them were very dirty."

"Co. B—The general appearance of this company was satisfactory and indicated a greater attention to detail than was observable in the other companies of the battalion. Percentage of attendance from May 18, 1896, to June 20, 1897 (37 events), 86.44."

"Co. D—The general appearance of this company was satisfactory. Percentage of attendance from May 18, 1896, to June 2, 1897 (37 events), 81.05."

"Co. C—The general appearance of this company was satisfactory. Percentage of attendance from May 18, 1896, to June 20, 1897 (36 events), 83.67."

Co. A passed a satisfactory inspection as to general appearance, attendance at drills, etc.

12th NEW YORK—COL. McC. BUTT.

Maj. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d Adj. Gen., New York, on Friday evening, Jan. 7, 1898, reviewed the 12th Regiment. The regiment paraded three battalions, each equalized into four commands of sixteen files, and commanded by Maj. Burns and Content, and Capt. Seiter respectively. The battalion formations were excellent, as was also the regimental formation for review, which was in line of masses. During the review the men presented a solid and soldierly appearance, and were remarkably steady. In passing the colors the reviewing officer alone uncovered, the rest just raised their hands to their helmets. Why not make this ceremony uniform in all regiments.

In presenting the regiment to the reviewing officer, the commanding officers of the 1st and 3d Battalions saluted at the command from the C. O., the Major of the 2d Battalion turned his head slightly around and repeated the command, saluting at the same time. The attention of field officers in general is respectfully invited to Paragraphs 680-681 and 682, D. R., which, if read once or twice during the drill season may secure something like uniformity in this respect. After the reviewing officer had returned, the battalions changed direction by the left flank in an excellent manner, for the passage in review. In regard to the march past, the 1st and 2d Battalions marched past with splendid lines, in fact, so did the 3d Battalion, but they crowded the band out of their position. The salutes of the officers were very gracefully rendered with one exception, and that was the commanding officer of the color company, who took at least a dozen or more steps with his sword at the first motion

of present. After passing in review the regiment again formed line of masses, and Adjutant's call for parade was at once sounded.

The formation for Battalion parade was very creditable, but the regimental formation for parade, which was in line, was not so good. The 2d Battalion was entirely too slow in getting into line, and required too much dressing. Lieut. Col. Leonard took the parade, which was creditable all the way through, with the exceptions noted above. After the reports had been received, Gen. Tillinghast, in a neat and appropriate speech, formally presented the State and Brigade trophies which were won by this regiment during the past year. The parade was then concluded and the companies dismissed, after which the members of the regiment surrendered unconditionally to the fair sex, who filled the galleries.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding the brigade of Naval Militia of New York, recommends that the law be altered to permit first, second and third class seamen with corresponding rates of pay when on duty. It does not seem right that a new recruit should have the same rating as a man of five years' standing, and the different grades would excite interest and esprit de corps. That the chief of staff of the Captain be given the rank of Commander, and that a few petty officers be allowed on the staff for clerical work and for tabulating the information notes, which are becoming voluminous and are of much value. Capt. Miller also says: "It is now generally recognized by all the naval militias of the country, as well as by the Navy Department, that the State organizations will, in the event of war, be called upon to do duty as a part of the 'second line of defense.' They must, therefore, be thoroughly instructed in the protection of State waters. This can only be accomplished by having a Government torpedo boat permanently stationed in the harbor of New York, so that the commands can become expert in the handling of such vessels and their torpedoes, under the guidance of a regular officer, familiarizing themselves with local surroundings, and coast defense." The Captain further states he has communicated with the Navy Department on the subject, and is assured by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy that the matter has his earnest consideration.

The four divisions of the Naval Militia of Maryland recently held a competitive drill for a purse of \$25, offered by Comdr. Emerson. The divisions drilled separately, and were marked as follows: For best attendance at inspection, 45 per cent.; for discipline, 20 per cent.; and for proficiency in drill, 35 per cent. Lieut. E. Simpson, U. S. N., on duty in Baltimore, acted as judge of the drill and awarded the prize to B Division, commanded by Lieut. Charles L. Bermingham, who were first, with a total of 96 points. D Division was second, with 91 points, and A Division was third, with 87 points.

The Second Battalion of Naval Militia of New York seems to be in rather a bad way. While in camp at Bath Beach during August, September and October last, members of the organization procured supplies from tradesmen there amounting to over a thousand dollars.



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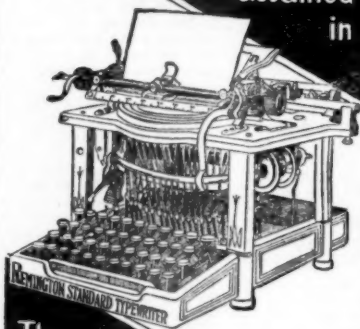
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Efforts to collect the amount due for various supplies such as steak, ham and eggs, butter, bread, pie tutti frutti for lady friends, and other delicacies, have proved unavailing, and legal steps had to be commenced by traders to get their money. Efforts, we believe, are now being made by the battalion to pay up.

VARIOUS NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Capt. B. S. Barnard, of Co. D, 12th Regt., New York, who resigned recently and was re-elected, has declined to accept the position, but no one will go in mourning in consequence, and the ex-Captain has avoided a stormy passage in which he would undoubtedly have been stranded. The Captain, it will be remembered, had a very hard time in getting out of the regiment, and it is conceded would have had a much harder time in getting back again, as the mere fact that he was elected again would far from insure his being an officer of the regiment again. Aside from other obstacles, an examining board would hardly pass any officer who is at odds with his commanding officer.

The officers of the 14th New York have decided to ask for an appropriation from the State Legislature to the amount of \$100,000 to complete the present armory.

Troop C, of New York, have elected for civil officers for the ensuing year: President, Capt. B. T. Clayton; recording secretary, Sergt. Charles Curie, Jr.; financial secretary, Corpl. H. Vernon; treasurer, Pvt. P. L. Deyo. The troop also made arrangements to give an entertainment and musical ride some time during the latter part of January.

The 3d Battery, New York, have made arrangements to give a grand progressive euchre party, dance and collation on Thursday evening, Jan. 27.

The report of the Inspector General of New York for the past year contains little that is new, and summarized states that the Guard and the armories it occupies to be generally in good condition, with an improvement in the keeping of records. The systems of keeping Quartermasters' records in the 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th and 23d Regts. are cited as models. Improvement in the fit of clothing is noted, and the organization of some new batteries recommended, as well as more attention to instruction in extended order, guard duty and the providing of mounted troops with overcoats of the cavalry pattern. The Inspector General also advocates that a request be made for the detail of an officer of the U. S. Navy to instruct the Naval Militia, which is reported to be in excellent condition.

The militia of Massachusetts will be supplied in a few days with the new Springfield rifle, caliber .45, with ramrod bayonet.

We have received a copy of a most well arranged and useful directory of the 3d Brigade, New York, commanded by Gen. R. S. Oliver, whose headquarters are at Albany. In seniority of rank Maj. R. L. Banks, Jr., A. D. C., heads the members of the brigade staff, and Asst. Surg. C. E. Davis, the 10th Battalion staff; 1st Lieut. C. E. Morris, 23d Sep. Co., Asst. Surg., the company staff officers; Capt. J. H. Remmer, 28th Sep. Co.; 1st Lieut. J. N. Underwood, 6th Battery, and 2d Lieut. John H. Gross, 6th Battery. The roster also gives the composition of the battalions of separate companies, boards of examination and drill days. The strength of the brigade on Jan. 1 was 149 officers and 2,897 enlisted men.

Lieut. R. O. Hanbold, of Co. B, 22d Regt., has been unanimously elected Captain in place of Maidhof resigned. He is an excellent officer.

Capt. Peter Leary, 4th U. S. Art., has been invited to give an address on outpost duty to the officers of the 4th Regiment of Baltimore on Saturday evening, Jan. 15, at the regimental armory.

Efforts are to be made to secure a new armory for the

5th Regiment of Baltimore, which will compare favorably with some of the best modern armories in New York City or Brooklyn.

A review of the 7th New York, Col. Appleton, will probably be held in the armory the latter part of this month, or early in February.

The 23d New York, Col. Smith, will be reviewed by its Veteran Association at the armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 25, when a presentation of the regimental long service and Veteran Association shooting trophy and recruiting medals will be made.

A school for medical officers of the Massachusetts Militia will convene at the South Armory, Irvington street, Boston, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1898.

Capt. L. E. Hanson, Co. G, 5th Regt., M. V. M., is the winner of the sword put up by the Boston "Saturday Sun" for the most popular officer in the M. V. M. The sword was made by Bent & Bush, Boston, Mass.

Col. Smith of the 69th New York, announces that Co. B has won the Smith Trophy for shooting at Creedmoor, with a percentage of 60.32. The O'Donohue Trophy for duty has also been won by Co. B, with a percentage of 82.33. This company is commanded by Capt. McCrystal. Schools for non-coms. have been ordered.

Col. Appleton, of the 7th Regt., New York, will review the 1st Battalion of the 71st Regt., Maj. Francis, at the armory on the evening of Jan. 12.

Co. B, 22d Regt., New York, will hold a reception and hop after drill on Jan. 17.

Co. B, 9th New York, have unanimously elected 2d Lieut. Leonhardt 1st Lieutenant.

Co. B, 71st New York, Capt. Hazen, the Harlem company, will hold an informal dance at Ellerslie Rooms, 80 and 82 West 126th street, on Saturday evening, Jan. 22. The company on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 9, will have a theater party at Wallack's, and a dinner at the Arena. It will be essentially a reunion of both the active and ex-members and an enjoyable evening is assured.

Regt. Sergt. Maj. Scanlon and Battn. Sergt. Maj. Roche and Devane, of the 69th New York, are happy in the possession of a solid silver souvenir from Col. Smith as a New Year's gift in appreciation for a faithful performance of their duties. The regiment is in a prosperous condition and with a few more changes among its officers will be in a most satisfactory condition in every way. The matter of a new armory, it is certain, will be actively pushed during the present year. There will be two battalion reviews shortly—one the latter part of the present month, and one perhaps the first week in February. It is understood the Rev. Father Patrick Daly, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, is to be the new chaplain of the regiment, in place of Brady, resigned.

Capt. Miller, commanding the brigade of New York Naval Militia, will make an inspection of the 1st Battalion on board the New Hampshire on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1. The 3d and 4th Divisions will combine in a dance on Feb. 4.

An exhibition drill will be given by Troop C, of New York, in its armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 29.

At the tournament of the Military Athletic League, to be held in Madison Square Garden from March 14 to 19 next, aside from a representation from the Army, there will also be a goodly representation from the Navy.

CONNECTICUT TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

The report of the Adjutant General of Connecticut for 1897 is received, and is larger and better gotten up than any heretofore. It contains a topographical sketch of (See continuation with cuts on page 373.)

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne has a delicious aroma of the grapes. Its purity is undoubted.

Persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, Diarrhea or Colic will find immediate relief and sure cure by using Dr. Sievert's ANGSTURA BITTERS.

BORN.

MORROW.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., on Dec. 10, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. F. J. Morrow, 5th Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLEN-ANDERSON.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 5, 1898, Lieut. Robert H. Allen, 14th U. S. Inf., to Miss Minnie Anderson, daughter of Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf.

AULTMAN-HICKOK.—At St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5, 1898, Lieut. Dwight Edward Aultman, 2d U. S. Art., to Miss Alma Hickok, daughter of Mr. Albert E. Hickok.

BOWMAN-BARTLETT.—At New Haven, Conn., Jan. 12, 1898, Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, 9th U. S. Inf., to Miss Lilly Bartlett.

DIED.

BACHE.—At 252 Henry street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1898, in her 80th year, Elizabeth H., widow of Med. Dir. Benjamin Franklin Bache, U. S. N.

BLAINE.—At College Hill Sanitarium, Cincinnati, O., Dec. 30, 1897, Mrs. Mary Phister Blaine, widow of Post Chaplain Malnor C. Blaine, U. S. A.

NORDSTROM.—At Santa Fe, New Mexico, Jan. 11, 1898, Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom, 10th U. S. Cav.

PENNEY.—At Newark, O., Jan. 3, 1898, father of Capt. Charles G. Penney, 6th U. S. Inf.

SIMPSON.—At York, Pa., Jan. 1, 1898, Mrs. Mary A. Simpson, beloved wife of Chaplain G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., retired.

TREMAINE.—At Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1898, Maj. William Scott Tremaine, U. S. A., retired.

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Messrs. Bent & Bush, of Boston, send us a set of the neat medals prepared by them for the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. The badges represent the Massachusetts coat of arms. That for the sharpshooters is of plain silver. The marksman badges have backgrounds of enamel varying in color, crimson for Class I, white for Class II, and blue for Class III. The badges for revolver practice have a scarlet background with the raised figure of the Indian in bronze instead of silver, for Class I, and white enamel with the bronze Indian for Class II. The ribbons attached to the badges also vary in color.

In Harper's "Round Table" for January, Poulney Bigelow tells "How Tom Rodman Got to West Point," and Rear Adm. John H. Upshur, U. S. N., tells in a very entertaining manner the tale of "A Moral Pirate" who would not let his men drink or swear, was humane and generous to his captives and otherwise conducted himself as a truly good pirate should. The hero of the story is Capt. Misson, a cadet of a good family in Providence who had received an excellent education and who became a pirate through the fortune of war.

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The Magnolia Metal Company, whose trade extends to every part of the United States and Canada and to every civilized country in the world, has during the last two or three years had numerous suits with parties infringing their trademarks and patents. An injunction was granted on Dec. 15, 1897, by Lord Chief Justice Russell, in the Queen's Bench Division, of the High Court of



Justice, London, England, enjoining the Tandem Smelting Syndicate, Ltd., and restraining them from passing off their metal for Magnolia metal, it being made up so as to counterfeit Magnolia metal. A few months ago the Globe Engineering Company, Ltd., of Manchester (now in liquidation), shipped a quantity of metal to a firm in South Africa that had ordered Magnolia metal. The metal sent to fill this order was made up into ingots as near as possible to represent the well known ingots of Magnolia Anti-Friction metal. They bore the words "Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal," but the trademark, The Magnolia Flower, and the words "Patented June 3,

1890," were not imprinted on them. The purchaser brought an action in the High Court of Justice, at the Manchester Assizes, against the sellers and judgment was given in his favor by the arbitrator to whom the matter was referred. The Magnolia Metal Company has called our attention to the above, and desires to warn the public, through our columns, against fraudulent imitations. The public are as much interested in getting straight goods as the manufacturers are in suppressing

frauds. Genuine Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal is made up into bars, of which this is a fac-simile.

The trademark, which is also shown with this, and name are always stamped on bars and boxes; and, besides this, the words "Patented June 3, 1890," and "Manufactured in U. S." are stamped on the under side of each bar. The trademark is registered in every civilized country in the world. The company advise us that similar frauds are being committed in this country at this time, and they offer One Thousand Dollars Reward to any party causing the arrest and conviction of any individual or firm infringing their trademarks or patents.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

E. D. Taussig, Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector, C. and G. Survey Office.

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The following schooners are laid up: Spy and Transit, at Pensacola, Fla.; Quick, at Madisonville, La.; Cosmos, at Seattle, Wash., and Earnest, at Bremerton, Wash.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B.—We do not answer questions by mail. Your questions may have been answered in the "Army and Navy Journal" some time ago, but unless you state what they were we cannot recall them. You might obtain the pamphlet you desire by writing to the Office of the Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

A. R. C.—Write to Revenue Cutter Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for copy of circular as to examinations for candidates. Cadets are appointed after competitive examination.

CRESCENT.—Circular No. 12, A. G. O., June 4, 1897, publishes rules governing the examination of applicants for the position of Commissary under A. R. 90. Write for a copy if one is not accessible to you.

INQUIRER.—The new association of ex-regulars of the U. S. Army and Navy, which has been formed in Boston, Mass., was at first named "The Loyal Legion of Regulars," but it was later thought advisable to change the title to "Association of ex-Regulars of the U. S. Army and Navy." Headquarters will be established at the Quincy House, Boston. This association has been chartered under the law, and has no affiliation with other organizations. Applications may be obtained from the Adjutant, Thomas J. Murphy, 57 Tremont street, Charlestown; J. N. Lally, F. E. Company 12, Dudley street, Roxbury; J. W. Butts, 13 Adams street, Charlestown. Information as to the objects of the association, etc., will be given to those interested on alternate Wednesdays, at the Quincy house.

C. A. H., Jr.—The navies of the seven strongest nations are classified as follows: 1st, Great Britain; 2d, France; 3, Russia; 4th, Italy; 5th, Germany; 6th, United States; 7th, Spain.

We regret to learn that the connection of Capt. H. C. Cushing with the New York Street Cleaning Department has been terminated, and that Capt. Cushing is not in good health. Capt. Gibson still continues in the position of Assistant Commissioner, to which he was appointed by Col. Waring, and it is to be hoped for the sake of the efficiency of the department that he will be retained by the new Commissioner. As we said last week, this efficiency, which has received so much praise, has been largely due to the presence in the Department of two Army officers of tried character and large experience.

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the vicinity of the State Camp, and a number of excellent illustrations, some of which are here reproduced.

Adjt. Gen. Haven states that at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, there were 203 commissioned officers and 2,735 enlisted men in the service; total, 2,938. This is a gain over last year of 55. His criticism of the field maneuvers at the last encampment is somewhat sharp, and sustains the criticism of our correspondent at the time.

The Signal Corps is referred to at length. Sections of the corps took positions at Block Island, Fisher's Island and Plum Island. They maintained these positions for two days, as ordered, and demonstrated that with the sun shining we would experience no difficulty in communicating by heliograph to the stations mentioned. Communication was maintained with camp through one intermediate station. Distance, Block Island to Fisher's Island, 22½ miles; Fisher's Island to Plum Island, 11 miles; Fisher's Island to State Camp, 13 miles. Distance, Block Island to camp, 35½ miles. Length of whole line, 46½ miles. The details, particularly the Block Island detail, were instructed to watch for the evening's ships, and, if seen, to report to the main battery and to camp their size, position, distance and course. The heliograph was used exclusively, and a large number of messages transmitted. The work was made as realistic and practical as possible. All of the details were quartered in shelter tents, and, on the stations where wood was obtainable, cooked their own food. A Government launch, manned by a detail from the Naval Battalion, C. N. G., was used to put details on their stations.

Gen. Haven incorporates in his report the report of Col. James B. Houston, A. D. C., who was specially detailed to inspect the work at camp. Col. Houston says



Decoration for Revolver Practice.

case of emergency for shore duty, or as infantry. As boat work (aside from infantry drill) seems to be the principal feature of duty performed by the Naval Battalion, the retention of the monitor, Wyandotte, and the expense incurred by the State for her maintenance, is not only a burden and responsibility, but the vessel itself is of no practical value in the way of instruction, and should be returned to the Navy Department as soon as possible.

Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, brigade commander, makes a very comprehensive report, from which the following extracts are taken: "The men deserve high commendation for soldierly conduct. The quiet and good order of the camp became a subject of constant congratulation. Only once was it necessary for an officer from Brigade Headquarters to quiet noise across the field. That record in a camp of 2,700 men tells a story of conduct and discipline in which soldier and civilian can take pride. Improvement was shown in military courtesy by officers and enlisted men, specially in salutes by privates, which were more general, prompt and spirited."

"Great satisfaction is had throughout the guard over the change from the obsolete and unserviceable Peabody rifle to the modern Springfield. Instead of an arm in many instances worse than useless because of danger to the men handling it, the troops now have an effective weapon in which they have the confidence necessary to make potent soldiers of. In the interest of good service there is great need of modern breech-loading guns for Battery A, in place of the present old and almost unserviceable pieces. I urge this change before another encampment."

"The comfort and convenience to officers and men contributed by the use of working uniform more than compensated for the loss of display caused by the absence of full dress. There was general approval of the change. I recommend that the full dress uniform for enlisted men be abandoned."



The Connecticut Troops on the March.

of the batteries: "The Light Battery, considering how it is handicapped in being located in two small towns, having antiquated guns and poor equipments, did good work. This battery, however, should be mustered out of the service, and a Light Battery with modern guns and equipments organized in one of the larger cities, where it could be maintained in good shape and be a credit to the State. The Machine Gun Battery also, in my opinion, should be disbanded, and each section returned to the regiment in its district. There can never be a probability of this battery being called into actual

service as a unit and its present organization simply complicates matters."

The Adjutant General states that "the issuing of revolvers to all the commissioned officers has proven very satisfactory, especially since the State decoration, for revolver practice has been prescribed. This decoration, designed by Col. Charles L. Burdett, commanding 1st Regt., C. N. G., is shown here."

The numerical strength of the Naval Battalion is 172 officers and men. This organization has an intelligent and enthusiastic membership, and could be utilized in

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